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looked at the garments of the stranger. ply.
"I am glad that you did so. One feels less the terror of such a storm in the company

terror' is not the feeling which thinking men experience at such times. But I have forgot-ten to introduce myself. My name is Morris." "The same, sir."

I have heard of you often, Doctor; and on will excuse me, as not intending to flatter you, if I say that I have been anxious to make our acquaintance. I have heard much of you or the year that I have been living here; but on live at such a distance, I have never been e to meet you." "I thank you, sir. I am not what men call

able, and rarely seek the society of others. pursue my profession here in the country in a very quiet way, and have a better and wider putation, I believe, for professional skill than r social powers. Still I enjoy the society of telligent men, and am happy that accident as thrown me in here to night." s thrown me in here to night,"
"Will you not stay with us till morning,
octor Morris?" asked Mrs. Cumings.
The Doctor looked at his watch. It was past

en, and there seemed no mitigation in the "If it will be no inconvenience, Madam." "Not the least in the world, my dear sir."
"We country doctors are accustomed to ma-

gourselves at home everywhere."
Let us hope you will do so here," said Mr. mings.
"It shall be my own fault if I do not." the little bustle of preparation for his comfort, late as it was, we sat down as if it had been

only the beginning of the evening, and were
soon charmed—I ought to say entranced—by
the wonderful intelligence of our guest, and the
brilliancy of his conversation.

"I have witnessed such storms as this among he mountains of Switzerland," he said, after a pause, produced by a sudden and near explo-

"You have been abroad, sir?" I spent eight years in travel, and in tha time have visited every country where any citi-zen of the United States ever effected an entry. I have no disposition to be a pioneer into un-explored regions, but my fancy for the study of man and human character, joined to a fondness to see new places and new faces, led me, when

young man, to be a wanderer."
"You are not old now." "Not in years, sir; but in experience and intercourse with men, and knowledge of them, I am older than my years."
"May I ask you, Doctor Morris," said Nins, the dash you,

as a dark-eyed daughter, "if your intercourse is dark-eyed daughter, "if your intercourse is men has not led you to judge of men's baracters by their faces? We were talking a that subject when you came in, and I was arguing in favor of shyratognomy." uing in favor of physiognomy."
"Do not try to forestall the Doctor's opinion,

"said Mr. Cumings.
Not at all, father. I only hoped that the in my cause. He says, Doctor, he could as on believe in palmistry as in physiognomy."

And why not in both, my dear young

"You will observe that I did not care to in-quire into the truth or falsity of the predictions. All I wanted was, to ascertain if there was any correspondence between certain lines which were alike in all the casts, and the events connected with them in the bistory given by the gipsy girl, and thus reduce them to a system. If I should find a certain line in all the hands, and one event in all their histories, by following this rule out I might make an art of the thing, which would remove all the mystery that was hanging about it. But I found it a difficult nd perplexing task. However, I had studied at inscriptions in Nineveh and Thebes, and onld I not do the same thing here?

could I not do the same thing here?

"I found similarities—no, perfect agreements in the written accounts of all, and just as striking differences—and I found the same resemblances and disagreements in their hands; and after a long, and tedious, and patient investigation, in which I became intensely interested, I thought I saw order beginning to arise out of the confusion, and my collection of hands beginning to look, to me, like so many indistinct faces, the expression of which I fancied I could read. Gradually they became more distinct and plain as I progressed in the study, till I could see the whole with the utmost clearness.

"Mind, I do not say that I had demonstrated the truth of fortune-telling. I was a great way off from that. I only say that I had demonstrated the truth of fortune-telling. I was a great way off from that. I only say that by the lines traversing the palm of the hand, I could tell the same past events in the life of any individual same past events in the life of any individual that one of the gipsy tribe could tell. Of future events, I had yet an infinity more of study to do, before I could arrive at any degree of skill, though I had the same book open before me, and by perseverance I succeeded here also. I put it to the test, and did not fail. My friends I put it to the test, and did not fail. My friends were all astonished, as well they might be—as I was myself. It was a system regulated by fixed rules. Lines which were the same in the hands of any two persons denoted the same thing. Each line had its peculiar meaning, as well as the relative position and the crossings and curves of the lines; and by the aid of a good memory. I soon become a good warner to the

good memory, I soon became as expert as the

good memory, I soon became as expert as the gipsies themselves."

Through all this strange narrative we listened with the most intense interest to the Doctor, almost compelled, by his perfect air of truthfulness and veracity, to believe, even further than he seemed to, in it.

"I'll mine, Doctor," said Nina, approaching him with her hand extended.

"I can read it, Mademoiselle, but not tell it."

"Oh! there is no satisfaction in that, sir."

"I have always used my knowledge in this, my dear young lady," the Doctor replied, "for a selfish end—simply the gratification of my own fancy. I do not believe in it as a true science, all its apparent truths being only correspondences, and therefore I cannot use it for the entertainment of others, while there is danger of their being deceived by it, or frightened into credulity to the strange and surprising coincidences it presents."

"Precisely the same. For if I tell you events dasked in so serious a way by a man we see beginning to look upon as a sort of huan wonder, and Mr. Cumings drew himself pas if to make battle against such a preposerous idea. But the Doctor continued. "Mark me—I do not say I believe in fortune-ling, though I do to a very great extent in the disc. But as an art, the former, I think, is far a leastest to practice."

Do you think so, Doctor?" asked Mrs.

Cariainly. Madam. In the former, you "Precisely the same. For if I tell you events which have really occurred in the past, you may easily lead yourself to believe I can tell future ones. No, no, young lady. Rest contented with your own experience of the past, and learn lessons from it to guide you in the future. Its experience comes fast enough and bitter enough to most."

"Most truly spoken, Doctor Morris," said Mr. Cumings. "And yet I must confess you have greatly surprised me."

We might do the same thing, sir, with the leaves upon the trees, or even the walls of our

"You know I make no pretence to the latter. way I readily collected quite a volume of man-way I readily collected quite a volume of man-sir. But you cannot be more solicitous than I am to learn all that can be known about it. But what is your test?"
"Nina has told us this morning the

nication you made to her. Will you look again n her hand, and tell me if there is really anything there to warrant such a caution as you gave her?"

We all gathered round him as he took Nina's and, which he looked at but an instant before

he said, as if speaking to himself:
"Could I have been so much mistaken? ust have been, or there is some unaccountab change here. Will you alow me, Miss Nina o say this morning what I saw in your hand t that time."

"Remember, I believe nothing-you mus believe nothing. You will observe these lines in this part of the hand. The night before last there was great confusion in these lines, which suddenly merged and terminated in this point. suddenly merged and terminated in this point.

In the language of the gipsy, this would denote
trouble and care which had been gathering
about you for some time, and was now centred in
the present. A little farther on, they appeared again, separated into two, one following a uniform course till it gradually vanished, the other dividing into several, which again became confused, and contorted, and lost. These were in the future, and denoted two paths, one leading on through trouble, and peace, and the other through trouble, and several various are through trouble. through trouble and sorrow, and perhaps through sin and shame."
"And which was her path, Doctor?" asked

her mother.

"It would depend upon her own choice. I could not tell. But I have the utmost confi dence in a resolute will to choose its own path and I had seen in her face and actions all th irmness necessary to decide for herself, and herefore I gave her the advice I did."

"And you say there is a change since then?"
"Or else I was mistaken then. I see nov out the one clear line traversing the future, de noting a calm, and peaceful, and tranquil life. "But alone, Doctor," said Nina, with a sa

"Perhaps so, my dear girl, though they ar never solitary who walk in company with their own hearts. Trust in God, and always do

"Ask my father if I have not done so." Mr. Cumings put his arm around her, and lrew her to his side, and kissed her. "Then my caution had meaning in it?" asked the Doctor.

There was a most strange coincidence in th

case. For two years, Nina had been receiving the attentions of a man, who, in the opinion of her parents, was no way suited to her, by educaher parents, was no way suited to her, by educa-tion, or station, or habits of life. There is no doubt but she loved him, as the young love, forming in their own minds a bold ideal, and clothing it with all the splendid drapery that fancy creates, and then attaching all these charms to some individual, without stopping to inquire into his real worth. It is the misfortune

"Dred," and "Greeley's Slavery Extension and Restriction."

II. In every township there should be a Re-publican Association, acting as above, so far as possible, with concert and completeness; not so many in numbers, necessarily, as continuous and efficient in action.

III. There should be a County Association

in every county, composed of representatives from the townships, and which should keep a depot of suitable publications.

IV. There should be a State Association in every State, composed of delegates from the ounties.
V. There should be a National Association

at Washington, or other convenient centre, per-forming the duties of the present Association, in publishing fitting documents for circulation, and any other desired functions. and any other desired functions.

The Republican party has all the elements of success. It has right on its side, and appeals to popular principles; it battles against wrong, in its most flagrant manifestations. But, sprung suddenly from the integrity of the

rary defeat?

The State of Indiana is low in the scale of education, compared with other free States; but notwithstanding this fact, there are intelligent men enough in the State to carry it for Republican principles, whenever there can be had a fair expression from the majority. Hundreds, nay thousands, of honest, ignorant men, in this State, have voted with the "Old Liners,"

my 75th year—too old to read much longer.
In 1860, I believe we will be able to bear

[We commend him as an example to younger nen.—Ed. Era.]

Kensington, Pa., Dec. 11 .- I am an editor. and receive far more papers than I am able to read, and had thought of discontinuing my subscription to the Era; but I think it very important to the cause that it should be well sustained. There are few editors with whose of subscription to the Era; but I think it very important to the cause that it should be well sustained. There are few editors with whose course I have been better pleased than yours. Had the Republican party throughout this State courted the American party less, I feel pretty well satisfied that the result of the late election in this State would have been far more tavorable to our cause. I know a number of members of my congregation withheld their support, from the influence of a suspicion that the triumph of the Republican party would result in the subscription to the Era; but I think it very important according to the dictates of that intelligence.

Government according to the dictates of that intelligence.

Casting from them the control of the mother country, they demanded a position among the nations of the earth. And as they entered upon that mighty struggle of seven years of war and bloodshed, they felt it due to mankind that they should declare the reasons which impelled them to engage in that momentous conflict.

The inspired pen of Jefferson was employed to express the reasons which prompted them to meet the armies of Britain in those death-struggles of seven years of war and bloodshed, they felt it due to mankind that they should declare the reasons which impelled them to engage in that momentous conflict. But, sprung suddenly from the labeled.

nation, it lacks thorough organization. Let it have this, and the nation will be redeemed.

w. c. r.

favorable to our cause. 1 know a number of my congregation withheld their support, from the influence of a suspicion that support, from the influence of a suspicion that will hereafter keep aloof from all affiliations. Surely we have an issue distinct, tangible, and to encourage and strengthen them in this perious hour, when deeds which would disgrace the most despotic Government in the world are being perpetrated, and the "powers that be "are impotent to prevent them.

When we reflect upon the comparatively small number that advocated the principles of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the Ransas and Nebraska bill, and compare the Republican party prior to the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and compare their feeble though earnest efforts with the vote of the present year, where is the true-hearted Republican that is disheartened at our tempovail in this country, it is destined to triumph, I feel particularly auxious that it should be free from all "entangling alliances." Any admixture with foreign elements will only tend to paralyze the energies of its true friends, and detract from the glory of its ultimate triumph.

These affiliations have their origin in the want of faith in the great principles of truth and right, which constitute the vital energies of our

the contraction of the contracti

ing to your proposition, I am entitled to the Era for two years, or during life, for I am in times it has maintained its grasp upon the publication. lic conscience. The great question which has thus agitated the civilized world for thirty gene Indiana, but in all the free States. It is not worth while to mourn and lament for our misportunes in the late election. We will pick the flint, and try them again. Our American ancestors of the Revolution made a far greater advance than had been made made a far greater advance than had been made by any previous generation. They possessed ad-vantages which no former age had enjoyed. They had the past history of our race before them. They seized upon the wisdom, the experience of mankind in all former times, and shaped the new Government according to the dictates of that in-

To the nations of the earth and to posterity they declared "that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness!" This was the fundamental principle, the seminal truth, which they regarded as the foundation, the chief corner stone, of our Republic. The next great truth which they uttered was, "that Governments are constituted grants are to reserve these rights." These that the "Old Line" party is as much opposed to the extension of Slavery as the Republicans. Although we may be outnumbered, we are not conquered, or "crushed out," but will be on hand for Fremont and Dayton in 1860, or any other good men, who stand on the correct principles.

Lebanon, St. Clair, Co., Illinois, Nov. 18—am comparatively young in the cause, having een with you only since June, 1852; but not in our country's history is better substanted than this: that the Republican party esi its present success and position to the unner, unselfish, and arduous exertions of the erry party. Mey God bless those who renot from the conders, and spare lives, that they may witness the consumpon of their long-cherished desires. We are what disappointed as to the result of the on in this State, and if there had hearly left workers. The murderer, the pirate, enemies of mankind, may by crimes deprive us of their enjoyment, but the rights will remain forever. It is a glo-

ty; but I wish rhends and loss to diderstand that in harmony I am not about to defend the Republican party while it stands upon its present platform of prin-

which they uttered was, "that Governments are constituted among men, to secure these rights." These are the rights of all men, and these the objects for which this Federal Government was founded. True, the objects of Government was founded. by those who administer it; but the right to life and liberty pertains to every human being.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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while it stands upon its present platform of principles. We stand where our Republican fathers of 1776 stood. Their faith is our faith; their doctrine is our doctrine; their objects are our objects; their God is our God. To defend the doctrines of the Republican party would be to defend the doctrines of the Republican fathers. Instead of doing that, it is our duty to expose those who make war upon these doctrines, upon those who seek to overturn the essential elements, the fundamental principles on which, all our hopes of liberty and progress are based. Men who war upon those doctrines are separated from the Republican party by a moral gulf as deep and broad as that which separated Dives and Lazarus. Against them we wage an unyielding, determined, political warfare.

Gentlemen have made inquiries as to the doctrines and policy of the Republican party. In answer, I say that no man of ordinary intelligence can be ignorant of our doctrines or our policy. Our political creed has been published to the world. It is known and read by all men. It was adopted at Philadelphia, where the original Republican reed was adopted in 1776. I will read the first and principal declaration of sentiment, unanimously adopted in solemn Convention, by as intelligent, as patriotic a body of men as ever assembled in these United States. It is in these formed since the adoption of the Constitution, and the first formed since the adoption of the Constitution, and the first faith is our faith; their dependence of the Republican fathers. Have the American people the virtue, the firmness of purpose, the intelligence, the practicism, to maintain this constitutional provisation?

By the Kansas-Nebraska bill, we extended over those Territories the whole criminal code of the United States, and declared the Constitution in its general and in all its details, turn round, and say we have no right to exclude the crime of Slavery. That greatest of all crimes, of all transgressions, must be permitted. If a man rob another of his mahood, the offender is

imously adopted in solema Convention, by as in-determined warfare. Our association is of recent telligent, as patriotic a body of men as ever as-sembled in these United States. It is in these formed since the adoption of the Constitution, promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and perpetuated in the Constitution; and I now add, that to the maintenance of these doctrines, the Republican party stand pledged to mankind and to God.

We are conscious that when these doctrines were proclaimed by our Republican fathers, there were men in the Colonies who denied them; but these men were regarded as enemies to their country and to mankind. They were held in such contempt, that the very mame is yet regarded as odious.

**Title is as binding upon politicians as understance of the gospel or members of churches. And he who consents that one man may enslave another, can have no claim to be called a follower of him who commanded that "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." Men who deny these doctrines must be regarded as outlews from the commonwealth of Christianity. With these doctrines and principles as the basis of our Republican organization, we have increased in numbers, and in moral and political power, with country and to mankind. They were held in such contempt, that the very mame is yet regarded as odious.

Mr. BENNETT, of Mississippi. I ask the member from Ohio whether he, on a former occasion, actions. Republicans now occupy the Execuber from Ohio whether he, on a former occasion, ever uttered this language that is here attributed to him? I will send it to the Clerk to be read.

The Clerk read, as follows:

The Clerk read, as follows: The Clerk read, as follows:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a service of the wealth, of the moral and physical power of the nation. In this Hall, a large plurality of "Hook forward to the day when there shall be a servite insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the intendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of Slavery. And though I may not mock attheir calamity, and laugh when their fear comethy et I will hall it as the dawn of a political millennium."

Mr. CIDDINGS. Mr. GIDDINGS. I will answer the member kindly. I do not blame him; he is a young member, is unacquainted with me personally. May God forgive his ignorance. I freely forgive him.

The sentence of the Christian world are with us. And I hesitate not to declare that no intelligent, unbiassed, candid mind, who believes in the power of truth, can doubt our speedy triumph.

The sentence of the people has gone forth

ber, is unacquainted with me personally. May God forgive his ignorance. I freely forgive him. I have seen the language quoted by him going the rounds of the Democratic papers during the Presidential campaign. In some parts of the country, it seemed to constitute almost the whole capital of the party; but I did not expect that any member of this body would be green enough to put it forth here, whence an exposure would go out to the whole country. On Monday, when the member from Tennessee [Mr. Smith] aliuded to this same matter, I inquired when and where I self a victim to the Slave Power. Having expended what moral and political influence he terrupt me while making a speech to inquire whether the thousand and one falsehoods with which the Locofoco press has has so long teemed, be true or not. Yet I will say to the member, and to all members of this body, and the country, that on no occasion, under no circumstances, have upon the last moments of his political existence to send forth to the country the very extraordi-

clamatory portion, and notice only one or two
of those assertions on which I wish to comment unkindness towards slaveholders; but my sympathies are with the oppressed. I hate oppression in all its forms with an ineffable an unutter-"In the long series of acts of indiscreet aggress

irstwas the stremous agitation, by citizens of the North tra States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of tegro emancipation in the Scuthern States."

Here is a distinct assertion, that "in Congress,

ER HOUSE. more, Md. nce, &c., and he publication Convenient Combi-ing to the authorized apters and verses breaking the con-seaving of the best yle, followed by a without an une.

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that members of Congress have agitated the subject of emancipation in the Southern States. Now, sir, I have served long in this body, and have been regarded as the most ultra Anti-Slavery member for nearly twenty years; and if the President intended to involve any present member in this charge, he doubtless referred to me. I will say, very frankly, that I never pro sented a petition, resolution, bill, proposition, or notion, nor have I ever proposed negro emacci-pation in the Southern States, in any speech I sver delivered in this body; nor do I think such a proposition was ever made or presented in either branch of Congress. On the contrary, in almost every speech I ever made in this House, I have taken care to deny all constitutional power to interfere with Slavery in the States, either to

corners of the earth. I have often spoken in this body; I have written much; but in no writing or speech, made here or elsewhere, can any man lay his hand on a proposition for emancipating the slaves of our Southern States by Congressional legislation. I wish we had the power, and the independence to use it: I would at once vote to strike the fetters from the limbs of every human being upon God's footstool.

But, sir, suppose Northern men had really believed Congress possessed the power to eman-cipate slaves in the Southern States, would they have felt it their duty to consult the President upon the propriety of speaking their sentiments? Thank God, we are not amenable to that officer. We hold our seats here from the people; our commissions are from a power higher than that which he holds. To that power we acknowledge

fealty, but not to the President.

But, sir, while the history of Congress can show no assertion of right in Congress can show no assertion of right in Congress to carry Freedom into the slave States, our records show numerous instances in which members from slave States have asserted the right to earry Slaves very into our free States. I think it was in 1838, that a distinguished member of this body from Virginia [Mr. Wiss] asserted the right of slave-holders to carry slaves upon the soil of our free to carry slaves upon the soil of our free Indeed, Virginia, in her sovereign capacity, now claims that right, and is contesting a case in which that question is involved.

In 1849, a distinguished member from Geor-

gia [Mr. Toomss] asserted on this floor that it was the constitutional duty of our Federal Govrament to sustain the slaveholder's possessio his slave wherever the American flag may float; and since that gentleman has held a seat in the Senate, he has outraged the feelings of New England and the whole North, by declaring that he will "yet call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill monument" that he will pollute that boly ground which drank the blood of Warren and his compatriots, while fighting for Freedom, by the footsteps of God's

Sir, these men had the right to speak their sontiments—to unfold their moral powers—and utter the doctrines which they hold to be true. They were as independent of the President as responsible to him than he was to them; and I stand here to defend the freedom of speech, both to the North and the South. And however opposed their views were to my own, they had a perfect right to utter them. But where slept the hunder of the President when these doctrines of enslaving the North were put forth? Are all his reproaches reserved for the advocates of Lib-Has he no reproof for those who would willing to hear the clanking of chains upon the granite hills of New Hampshire? Sir, I repudiate and denounce such impertinence, let it come from what quarter it may. I was sent here to think my own thoughts, and speak my own words, and give utterance to my own doctrines, without asking permission of the President or any other

Not content with reading this lecture to Connot content with reading this lecture to Congress, he goes one step further, and assails the people for agitating the question of negro emandration in the Southern States. I am sorry to have heard members of this body, and of the Senate, apologize for those people of the free States who discuss the cause of universal emandration. I shall snak of them in no application. cipation. I shall speak of them in no apologetic terms. I assert their clear and constitutional their servant-they the potter, and he the clayand neither he nor Congress can deprive them of the right to speak, discuss, and agitate, any

subject they please.
Why, sir, Southern preachers, and members of this body, insist that Slavery is ordained of God; that Abraham was the father of the faithful; that he was a slaveholder, and a slave dealer, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Stephens] said at our last session; and, according to his theory, he might have added that Abraham was also a slave-breeder, for he had many "servants" born in his own house. He further declared that "Abraham was justified." He forgot to add, that he was justified "by faith," and not by such works. While he, and Southern preachers, are holding up these doctrines, so revolting to Christianity, their compeers in Utah were proclaiming tlanity, their compeers in Utah were proclaiming that Polygamy was also established by divine authority; and Brigham Young, with his retinue authority; and Brignam Young, with his retinue of three-score wires, cites Abraham as a Polygamist, and insists that he was the servant of the "Most High," and was justified, not by faith, but by his works. Both he and the gentleman from Georgia look round upon us who worship a God of purity and justice, and with emphatic gusto ask," Have we not Abraham to our father ?" [Laugh ter.] For these advocates of Slavery and Polygamy, the President has no word of reproof. His wrath falls only on those who assert the holy

wrath falls only on those who assert the foly truth, that all men are endowed by their Creator with the right to life and liberty. I recently saw a statement of the amount of money expended by our "Southern Aid Socie-ties," during the past year. Northern Christians and philanthropists raise money in the free States, to enlighten the heathen of India, of the Sandwich Islands, and of the three millions of enslaved people in our Southern States. The put forth their efforts and spend their money t extend the lights of civilization and Christian to all those who are groping in moral darkness and while they are doing this, is the President to

It has been asserted, on the opposite side of th House, that radical Abolitionists voted with the Republican party. I wish it were so. I think that duty requires them to vote with us; but I should not apologize for any association with them; particularly, I would not apologize to men who insist on carrying Slavery into our free States. Nor have I any apology for Garrison and Phillips, and those old school Abolitionists who cause they regard it as upholding Slavery. They have the same right to entertain their own honest opinions that the President has to enjoy his. They have the same right to proclaim their doc-trines which the President has to avow his. He has no more right to reproach them than they have to reproach him. "Errors of opinion," to reproach him. "Errors of opinion," Jefferson, "may be safely tolerated, where truth is left free to combat them." The popular feeling of the North has been too long held in subjection to slaveholding dictation. Submission to the Slave Power has been carried so far, that even a judge in my native State has substantially decided that a slaveholder may bring and hold his slaves upon the soil of the Keystone State. I feel humbled at this degradation, this carries applying to the processor of Slaves. State. I feel humbled at this degradation, this servile submission to the propaganda of Slavery. I would say to the people, speak out your sentiments freely, but kindly; in the spirit of manly independence and Christian dignity, avow your own opinions; compare ideas with each other, and unfold your own moral being; learn more and more of nature and of nature's God; examine, discuss, and study the natural, the God-given rights of mankind, and permit no dictator, no patty tyrant, to limit your thoughts. Do not petty tyrant, to limit your thoughts. Do not permit yourselves to be influenced by arrogance or neurostion. Bear in mind that public was are your servants, not your masters, dependent on you for the official breath which they inhale. They cease to hold political existence when you frown upon them.

I will notice one further charge of the Presi-

dent. It is directed against our State Govern-ments and the people. It reads as follows: "The second step in this path of evil consisted of act f the people of the Northern States, and in several ir tances of their Governments, aimed to facilitate the ape of persons held to service in the Southern States."

Not content with his charge against Congress and the people of the free States, he goes one step farther, and assails our State Governments. All are aware that several of our free State Leg-islatures have prohibited the use of their jails for ning fugitive slaves. They are unwilling volved in the disgraceful business of aid ing the piratical seizure of human beings who are seeking liberty. Others have felt more deeply the degradation of that infamous work, and have prohibited their State officers from disgracing themselves and State by engaging in it. He not charge them with any violation of the

not from him; that they are acc cople, and not to him.

But the President has no word of disapproval for

1 B Brack

those State Governments who seize our freement and enslave them. His wrath is all directed and enslave them. His wrath is all directed towards the lovers of Liberty. Why, sir, at this mement, citizens of my own State, born free, with the same inalienable right to enjoy life and liberty which the President possesses, have been seized under laws enacted by State Governments of the South, enslaved, and now sigh and weep in chains. I doubt whether there is a free State of this Union which has not some citizens now ming in Southern States by reason of ow pining in Southern Slavery, by reason of couthern State laws. Sir, when the semi-bar-Southern State laws. Sir, when the semi-barbarians of Algiers committed precisely the same outrages, when they seized and enslaved our people, we did not remain silent, with our arms folded, but we sent an army and a fleet there, and butchered those slaveholders without mercy. The civilized world pronounced them barbarians, unfit for human association, and fully justified us in waging an exterminating war against them. But now, when the slave States perpetrate the same outrages upon our free-born citizens, the President does not even refer to the fact. On that, he and his whole party, including the whole race of doughfaces, remain silent, while he endeavors, with whatever influence his office has clothed him, to cast reproach upon free State Governments, who refuse to assist in returning the flying bondman to the Plutonic regions of Slavery. I rejoice that Massachusetts has stood Slavery. I rejoice that Massachusetts has stoo up in the dignity of her own sovereignty, and re sed to permit her prisons or her officers to be

Mr. BOYCE. I ask the gentleman from Ohi uch State?
Mr. GIDDINGS. I believe there is such a law

in the Democratic State of Indiana.

Mr. BOYCE. As I heard no complaint of such a law in any of the Northern States, I thought perhaps none could have existed.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I am sorry that such laws. Mr. GIDDINGS. I am sorry that such laws were enacted by Democrats, even in my own State; but we did complain of them; and when the Republicans got the power, they repealed them in Ohio. They only existed during the darker ages of Locofoco rule, but disappeared upon the dawning of Republican civilization.

upon the dawning of Republican civilization [Laughter.] I was speaking of the undignified spectacl

presented by this message. I suppose its author-ship cannot be mistaken by any one who served n this hall with the present Attorney General The astute sophistry and carelessness, not to say disregard of facts, are characteristic of that officer, whose sincerity of purpose on behalf of Slavery ought not to be doubted. He established that fact fully while here. I recollect on a certain occasion I presented resolutions, declar ing the right of the people of the free States to be free and exempt from the disgrace and crime of supporting the slave trade; and that distinguished member pronounced such resolution "an approximation to treason." He doubtle He doubtles dom, is an advance towards treason. Nor is th President destitute of provocation to speak on this subject. New England has blotted out the Slave Democracy from that land of the Pilgrim the and his supporters have been discarded; and now, as he is about to depart, conscious that the places which now know him shall know him

no more forever, he exhibits "his ruling pass strong in death."
But the President again resumes his lecture the people of the free States. They appear to be the cause of all his trouble. Again he reproaches and scolds those who gave him political life, who raised him to power and place. As he is retiring from the Executive Chair to that political grave from which there is no resurr he does not exhibit the ordinary Christian resig nation. He utters no prayer for the people, for the liberties of mankind; he invokes no blessing upon his native land. He exhausts his dying breath in calumniating the people for their devo-tion to Freedom, and denounces them for not tion to Freedom, and denounces them for not assisting the slave-catcher in securing his victims as they flee from a bondage far worse than death. ion should thus condemn the l the law of our natures, to eradicate from the human soul the law which was written upon i the finger of God.

Why, sir, I never saw a panting fugitive speed ing his way to a land of Freedom, that an involuntary invocation did not burst from my lips that God would aid him in his flight! Sucl are the feelings of every man in our free States, whose heart has not become hardened in iniquity. I do not confine this virtue to Republicans, nor to Anti-Slavery men; I speak of all men, of all parties, in all Christian communities. Northern Democrats feel it; they ordinarily bow to this higher law of their natures, and they only recreant to the law of the "Most High," they regard the interests of the Deme as superior to God's law and the rights of n

Gentlemen will bear with me when I assure Gentlemen will bear with me when I assure them and the President that I have seen as many as nine fugitives dining at one time in my own house—fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, parents, and children. When they calle to my door, hungry and faint, cold and but partially clad, I did not turn round to consult the Fugitive Law, nor to ask the President what I should do. I knew the Constitution of my country, and would not violate it. I obeyed the divine manwould not violate it. I obeyed the divine mandate, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. I fed them. I clothed them, gave them money for their journey, and sent them on their way rejoicing. I obeyed God rather than the President. I obeyed my conscience, the dictates of my heart, the law of my moral being, the commands of Heaven, and, I will add, of the Constitution of my country; for no man of intelligence ever be lieved that the framers of that instrument in tended to involve their descendants of the free States in any act that should violate the teachings of the Most High, by seizing a fellow-being,

nd returning him to the hell of Slavery. that be treason, make the most of it.

Mr. BENNETT, of Mississippi. I want to know
if the gentleman would not have gone one step Mr. GIDDINGS. Yes, sir; I would have gon

one step further. I would have driven the slave-catcher who dared pursue them from my prem-ises. I would have kicked him from my door-yard, if he had made his appearance there; or, ad he attempted to enter my dwelling, I w have stricken him down upon the threshold of

I do not speak these things to give the Pres dent unhappiness. I mention them to show the people of our free States the rights which I hold to be clear and sacred under the Constitution. There is neither Constitution nor law that forbids them to speak their opinions in regard to Slavery. As already stated, the master holds not only robs the slave of his earnings, his intel ligence, his manhood, but murders him if he re-fuses to be flogged—a tyranny revolting to every sense of justice, to every dictate of Christianity—

Mr. BENNETT, of Mississippi. I want the member from Ohio to draw the distinction between the slaveholder bringing his slave into subjection by the lash, and the Northern men bringing their poor people into subjection by

the constitutionality of the Missouri Compro-mise and the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in a Territory, in the following manner: Scott is the son of a slave woman belonging an army officer, who moved with his family a Mr. GIDDINGS. The gentleman understands that the wife of a slave held by the master is liable to his pollutions, and dare not resist her master's approaches. He sells her children, ay, his own offspring, born of his slave, for paltry pelf. There is no such thing in our Northern

code.

But, sir, it is amusing to hear Southern mer

Northern laborers. Why attempt to disgrace Northern laborers. Why, sir, the laborers of my district generally are the per vs of the member from Mississippi; his equals in learning, intelligence, in all those virtues which constitute the dignity of man. I, sir, am one of the laboring men. There is now living in my county a man for whom I labored while a youth. I was faithful then, and I believe he has always wited for me when he labored while a youth. I was faithful then, and I believe he has always voted for me when he had an opportunity. I will continue faithful to him. He labored with me every day while I was in his employ; and, though he is now old, and has divided most of his property among his children, I think he has enough left to compete with the member who now assails our laboring men.

Mr. BENNETT, of Mississippi. I would ask the gentleman from Ohio if he is not would ask

the gentleman from Ohio, if he is not aware that in a certain case of the separation of a child from its mother, by articles of separation, a Northern man was the purchaser of the child, and not a Southern was

Southern man.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I know nothing of the particular case referred to by the member from Mississippi; but here, in this city, we have seen enough of those horrors of the slave trade which chill the soul, and appeal to the deepest sympathies of our nature. I have often referred to them in this Hall. Why, sir, during the first session of my service in Congress, a woman in this city sold her slave to the dealers in human field. is drawing interest, and upon which amount will be paid six per cent, by the State Treasurer, in January next; \$275,000 have already been deposited in New York for this purpose. The State debt is no longer considered a burden, and will soon be extinguished, without any one feeling the burden or being impoverished thereby. Constitution, or of any law, nor of any moral or Christian duty. On the contrary, he charges them with thus performing their duty to them selves and to mankind. He seems to have for

by those near him, but soon broke from them, WASHINGTON, D. C. by those near him, but soon broke from them ran to the bridge over the canal on Seventh street and precipitated himself into a watery grave rather than meet the horrors of the slave market. I think it is near twenty years since Mr THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1866. Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and one square south of City Post Office.

Adams called attention to the case of a slave mother, with her two children, confined in the slave prison on Seventh street and Maryland slave prison on Seventh street and Maryland avenue; and when, with none but her sleeping children in the lone dungeon, she thought of the miserable existence which she and her children were doomed to drag out on the cotton or sugar plantation of the South, her mind became affected, and her reason dethroned, she murdered the children of her own body; and then, laying violent hands upon herself, she rushed to the presence of her God, and there made her appeal for vengeance upon those who sustain the laws under which she was subjected to Slavery. The Editor of the Era will be at hor o his friends on New Year's day, as usual. The space occupied by the Index, and e speech of Mr. Giddings, prevents th variety in this number of the Era.

Slavery.

More recently, in Covington, Kentucky, a father and mother, with their three children, shut up in a slave dungeon and doomed to a Southern slave market, when there was no eye to pity and no arm to save, by mutual agreement sent the souls of their children to Heaven, rather than suffer them to descend to the hell of Slavery, and then committed suicide, and burst into the pres-ence of God, and made their appeal against those who now sustain crimes which rise to Heaven, nd call for vengeance upon our guilty land. Why, sir, it is scarcely a year since Margare

Garner, upon the soil of Ohio, bathed her hands in the blood of her babe, rather than permit the slave-catcher to carry it back to a life of chains, those miserable wretches, subjected to such outrages, the member from Mississippi would reprent as occupying a position equal with our laboring freemen of the North. Again I say, may God forgive him. I pity his ignorance of our

laboring population.

I return to the message. More than half of it is occupied in attempting to cast reproach upon members of Congress, State Legislatures, and the people, for thinking their own thoughts and speaking their own words. This, sir, has been the theme of tyrants, despots, and oligarchs, in all ages of the world. Eighteen hundred years since, it presented the principal difficulty in estab-ishing our holy religion. Its founder met the ntolerant rulers of that day in language of stern lefiance. He pronounced wee unto scribes, pharisees, and hypocrites. The same intolerance chibited in this message caused the arrest and exhibited in the message caused the arrest and crucifixion of the immaculate Nazarene; and since that period, Christianity and civilization have contended against it. During the dark ages, intolerance reigned throughout the world. rants and priests dictated to men what

religious and civil despotism. Here, in our own land, we have seen tyranny in various forms. For many years it exhibited itself in this Hall in the

form of gag-rules; resolutions to suppress the freedom of speech; resolutions of censure upon

nembers who spoke and acted contrary to the lictates of the Slave Power; by rejecting peti-

nd punishing those who teach slaves to read

is manifested by acts of violence toward those

do unto us." Yet the tide of reform rolls on, in spite of all these influences. The car of Liberty is in motion. Those who stand before it,

ust hasten out of the way, or be crushed h

neath its irresistible power.

It is at such a time, and under such circum

It is at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the President reads his political death-warrant, issued by the people. Like Belshuzzar, he sees the handwriting upon the wall, but he needs no Daniel to give the interpretation

thereof. He must depart. The cold sweat of political death starts from his brow; and soon it will be said of him, "he died as he lived, the

MARINE DISASTERS .- The Detroit Advertise

ablishes a list two columns in length, of the

marine disasters which have been reported on the Lakes since the 1st of September. The list

s appalling, both in regard to the amount of property which has been totally destroyed, and he great loss of life by which it has been ac-

companied. The enumeration amounts alto-gether to over two hundred vessels, many of

which, though not total losses, were nearly

equal to that in the amount of damages sustain ed by the vessels. The total losses are known

Total estimate of loss on above \$910,000

To this has to be added the cost of 142 other

losses in damages, many of which would cost, for repairs and for salvage, nearly as much as half or two-thirds the value of the vessels.

Besides all this immense loss of vessels, we have to add the valuable cargoes with which

an instance, we need do no more than cite the loss of cargo which occurred from the destruc-

akes, but also the growth of that trade. It is

not too much to say that the losses alone this season are equal in value to nearly the whole of the marine employed on these lakes ten years

The case of Dred Scot, now being argued be-

fore the Supreme Court at Washington, involves the constitutionality of the Missouri Compro-

his slaves into the Territory where, by the Mis-

souri Compromise, Slavery was prohibited There Scott was born, but was afterwards car

ried back to Missouri, and is now held therein as a slave. He sues for his freedom, on the

ground that he was born free, by virtue of the Missouri Prohibition. The case has been before

the Supreme Court a year or more, and was argued, but not decided, last winter.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPL

An adjourned session of the Mississippi Legis-lature met on the 1st instant, when Gov. McRes sent in a special message. It is exclusively devoted to a review of the Anti-Slavery move-ment at the North. He enumerates the meas-

ures which would justify a resort to resistance, and recommends the Legislature to invite the other slaveholding States to meet in Convention respectively, "that, in view of the dangers which threaten their institutions and overthrow of the Government, they may unitedly stand

which threaten their institutions and over-infow of the Government, they may unitedly stand upon a well-defined and unmistakable position, to resist the aggressions of this sectional organ-ization, and maintain their constitutional rights

Illinois has on hand a balance of \$1.193.029

- \$300,000

30,000

6 steamers, worth probably

9 propellers, do. - - 3 tugs, do. - -

DVOCATE OF OPPRESSION."

and earnest. As for New England, with some should believe and what they should speak. The equisition, the rack, the torture, anathemas and aledictions, held the world in ignorance, until exceptions, we cannot say so much. As an illustration of the spirit which animates the lamp of Christianity faintly flickered in the nany of our friends, and of the way in which When the Reformation broke out, men began they are working for the final success of the to think and speak their thoughts; intelligence ncreased, Christianity extended, and civilization Cause of Freedom, we may refer to two cases. citizen of Philadelphia, well known and higheamed upon the earth with increased splendor esteemed, writes: out it has not yet fully overcome the spirit of

"I will remit to thee fifteen dollars for ten opies of the Era-one for myself, the rest for istribution in Pennsylvania at thy discretion for the ensuing year, if agreeable to thee." A gentleman in Keokuk, Iowa, who gave

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND

Autobiography of a New England Girl,"

written for the Era by Martha Russell, the

author of the "Diary," and "Eleanor South

mayd." It will equal, if not excel, those ad-

CLOSE OF THE TENTH VOLUME.

This is the last number of the tenth Volume

the Era. We hope those of our subscribers

who have not yet renewed their subscriptions

will bear this fact in mind, and remit im-

mediately, so as to prevent any interruption is

An absurd rumor, we notice, has been starte

in some quarters, that the Era is to be discon-

tinued, for want of patronage; and a friend

postponed making up a club of subscribers till

he had ascertained what truth there was in such

a rumor. There is no truth in it. The Era

as we have already remarked, is obliged to con-

tend against a powerful competition, but its

real friends understand too well the importance

of the position it occupies, to suffer it to lan-

guish. We thank them for their generous ef

forts to keep up our subscription. In New

York, Pennsylvania, and the Western States especially, have they shown themselves active

mirable productions.

We shall commence in the next number

iberally during the late canvass for the circutions of the people; by constant threats to dis-solve the Union; and, recently, by violence upon a distinguished member of the other branch of Congress. All through the slave States, it is found in statutes prohibiting the freedom of speech, "Believing the interests of Freedom and the rights of man to be in the present crisis paramount. I dedicate to my country for four years, and longer if necessary, at least \$100 per annum, to be expended in diffusing true Demowho speak in favor of Liberty; by driving from those States men who vote according to the diccratic principles among misinformed or timid voters in Pennsylvania. Use your own discretates of their judgments and consciences. In Kansas, it is manifested by bogus statutes, mation, but my plan would be to get the names of Kansas, it is manifested by bogus statutes, making it death to utter sentiments of Liberty. It is manifested throughout the North by the Democratic press and Democratic speakers, and by some of our religious organizations and minissay one or two honest, influential Democrats, in each Pro-Slavery stronghold, and send them the Era for the ensuing year. Such men could ters, who inveigh against the discussion of those doctrines of the gospel and of our fathers. not fail to be convinced, and would well repay the effort."

Even our religion and our literature has been corrupted by these efforts to suppress discussion of the Divine commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The Democratic party, Another enlightened Republican has adopted similar course for Indiana. Not many, it may be, are able to act in this including many preachers and church members, have labored, and still are laboring, to repeal this dictate of the Gospel, as well as that which com-

CONCERSSIONAL Trens -The consideration of the Tariff bill, introduced last session, i fixed for the first Tuesday in January. The various interests involved have their agents here, who are busily at work, looking rather to the good of their employers, than to the public welfare. The proposition to repeal the duty on wool, and the bill of Mr. Colfax to abolish the sugar tax, will be strenuously opposed. We anticipate little benefit to the country from the discussion, as few have settled principles on the subject of commercial restriction, and still fewer understand the philosophy of free trade. The Senate, it is said, has under considera-

tion the supplemental treaty with Great Britain on Central American affairs; also, the nominations of James O. Harrison, as Chief Justice of Kansas, in the place of Lecompte, removed; Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice, in place of Burwell. eceased; William Spencer, of Ohio, Marshal, place of Donelson, resigned: and J. W. H. Inderwood, of Georgia, Associate Justice of Nebraska, in place of Haden, resigned. Thus. one by one, Shannon, Calhoun, Clark, Titus, ecompte, Donelson, chief actors in the outages in Kansas, disappear from the stage broken down by charges now acknowledged to be true, but which were pronounced Republi

can lies. The resolution of Mr. Etheridge, on the slav rade, took the House by surprise. Some of many of them were ladened, and freights, which were worth double the value of the vessels. As he correspondents of Southern newspapers denounce it, others say it was all right. The Buchanan men of the South seem to be grieved tion of the Toledo—the same gale that occa-sioned her loss, also wrecking the Allegany and that even one question connected with Slavery could be found, on which Northern and South the Globe, all propellers with cargoes of great value. We think the cargo of the Toledo was estimated as worth \$70,000 to \$80,000.

Again, the loss of life has been extraordinary. ern men could vote together. Their policy is to unite the South always in direct antagonism to the North. It is reckoned that about three hundred persons have perished during the season.

These lists not only exhibit the immense wealth and the importance of the trade on the

The resolution for the purchase of copies of Kane's Expedition, which would have given something substantial to that heroic explorer, was amended in the Senate, so as simply bestow medals on him and his associates-at the instance, it is said, of Senator Brodhead This is a little too mean. Dr. Kane, by his daring expedition, through sufferings such as few men in any age have gone through, brought to light important geographical facts, extended the boundaries of science, and conferred a great honor on the American flag. And he was nobly sustained by his associates. They have already secured the admiration and gratitude of their countrymen. Let Congress vote them something more substantial than medals. It is claiming little for them, to say that they are entitled to at least as much considerati the soldiers in the Mexican war.

"How dignified, Mr. Bailey, don't you think so?"-The unknown correspondent who sends us this little comment on an article which appeared last summer in the Era, ought to know that it was not written by us, but was printed during our absence, and that we reretted its appearance.

THE GENESEE FARMER.-We commend e attention of our readers that cheap and excellent Monthly Agricultural and Horticultural Journal, a notice of which will be found in our advertising columns.

of the 12th instant says: The amount of the State debt at the present time is \$10,500,000—of which, \$8,591,514.68

SEVERAL ASSUMPTIONS EXAMINED.

We extract the following passage from the late graphic report of the speech delivered by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in the Supreme Court, in the Dred case, on the 17th instant : "Congress shall have authority to make the eedful rules and regulations for its (the Terneedful rates and regulations for its (and to ritory's) government as property, but not to prejudice the claims of the United States, or of any particular State. This being the case, on what ground can the power to prohibit Slavery

any particular State. This being the case, on what ground can the power to prohibit Slavery fall within the power communicated to Congress? He could conceive but one. The most useful disposition, and the hypothesis that the exclusion of Slavery enhances the value of the lands to be disposed of. Suppose such to be the most valuable way to dispose of property, suppose Congress has such power, what possible doubt can there be that a variety of things may be done to accomplish that end, and more effectually? Slavery strikes at the fundamental principles of our Government. It is important that we adopt some rule or regulation to strike at the root at once. Prohibulation to strike at the root at once. Prohibiting it in the Territories will not do, for Southern men go there, waiting for the good time to come—for the question of State organization to arise; Northern men go, thinking the time shall come when this sin-visited land will be dedicated to God and Freedom. The most needful course would be to prohibit Southerners from settling and Northerners from going; ers from settling and Northerners from going; or pass a law that no Southern man be permitted to buy a negro—tlet no Southern man be permitted to emigrate to the new Territories and settle. He has a leopard spot upon him which may prove contagious. The most certain way is, to deny him the right to emigrate, or let him swear he will never attempt the introduction of Slavery into the Territory. Either of these rules will accomplish the end much better than the rule desired. There exists in Congress, under that clause, no authority for such unequal, disparaging, and insulting legisthe other day wrote to us, saying that he had? such unequal, disparaging, and insulting legis-lation. If not under that clause, upon what conceivable grounds can the authority for this law be placed? It is necessary to govern the Territory, but is there no limitation to the au-

This is a telegraphic report, and for that rea son is somewhat obscure: but it is impossible to mistake the meaning of Mr. Johnson. He can conceive of but one way in which, under the grant to Congress of power to make all needful ules and regulations for the government and lisposition of the Territories, the right to prohibit Slavery would fall within the power of Congress; the exclusion of Slavery might enhance the value of lands to be disposed of! Now, it is perfectly immaterial how Congress obtains the power, if Mr. Johnson admits that t has it. The question, then, whether it should exercise it, is entirely within its discretion: it may exercise it for whatever reason may seem to it satisfactory, and it is not a usurpation, but a simple act of rightful power. Mr. Johnson appears to admit that it has a right to exclusion would enhance the value of lands to be disposed of. A minority in Congress might contest this hypothesis, but if the majority held

Johnson, at least, could not denounce its action as unconstitutional. But, if the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery is to be derived from the effects to be produced, we must carry our speculations beyond the mere item of the increased value of

it to be sound, it might act upon it, and Mr.

We need a railroad to the Pacific, to bind together the States bordering on the two oceans railroads are most rapidly built where population is greatest, and where it is free : free the Gulf and Mississippi Slave States. Territories fill up faster than slave Territories : therefore, it is needful that Congress exclude way, but how many, by a little effort among Slavery from our Western Territories, so as to railroads to the Pacific coast, and so bind the Union together.

> Again: it is claimed by the Pro-Slavery Par of white men; but the existence of Slavery retards the growth of the white population, and drives poor white people into exile; therefore, on the fundamental principle of that Party, it is needful that Congress should exclude Slavery from the Territories, so as to secure the rights of the white race.

Again: it is a fact that the white People of Again: it is a fact that the white this country outnumber the colored People, this country outnumber the colored People, D. of Columbia 3,654

Tennessee Kentucky population: it is a fact that that they are confined to a less area of territory than the blacks: it is a fact that the increase of these must be slow, depending only upon procreation, while the increase of the whites must be more and more rapid, depending not only upon procreation but immigration: it is necessary to provide, then, for their healthful expansion: there fore, it is needful that Congress should exclude Slavery from the Territories of the Union, as such a measure directly opens the way for the requisite expansion of five-sixths of our popu-

Again: Slavery injures the interests of the masses of free laboring people-prevents the establishment of an efficient Common School system for their education-retards the settlement of our Territories, and consequently the growth of States-is always a source of miliary weakness-to say nothing of its terrible oral consequences: therefore, it is "needful" for Congress to keep it out of the Territories. But, says Mr. Johnson, even admitting that Congress might have power to exclude Slavery, on the hypothesis that such exclusion would

enhance the price of the lands to be disposed of, "prohibiting it would not do"-other meas ures would become needful-and then he proceeds to run the argument out to absurdities The most needful course would be to prohibit outherners from settling, and Northerners from going; or pass a law that no Southern man be permitted to buy a negro, that no Southern man be permitted to emigrate to the new Territories and settle there." With all deference we say it, this kind of argument might do for a stump speech, but is not worthy of Mr. Johnson, or the Court he addressed.

A man may make a fool of himself, but oes not follow that he ought not to be a free agent, and have the right to act wisely. Con ress may use its power in relation to a Tariff absurdly, unjustly, but it does not follow that it has no right to lay imposts needful for

The Prohibition of Slavery in Territories b Congress is all that is needed to secure its exlusion. No slaves can then be taken into itno law of Slavery can be enacted-free labor becomes established by usage, and the populaion, holding no slaves, and naturally disliking the institution, when it comes to form a State, organizes it free. That has been the uniform history of Territories protected by Congressional act against Slavery. It is not needful to exclude Southern men, or pass any act preferring Northern men, and degrading Southern men. It is not needful: it would be unjust, anequal, odious, and rightful cause for resistance: it is needless to add, that not the wildest dreamer has ever proposed any such absurdity. An act prohibiting Slavery in the Territories A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE EXTENSION OF SLA-applies to all classes, all sections, operates upon very.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of the Northern, Southern, and Western men, and is not in the nature of class-legislation. The Southern "The extension of Slavery is of no such vital importance to the South at present, nor can it be for generations to come, if ever. If, in the course of time, of centuries, it should become a matter of vital importance, of inexorable necessity, of life and death to the South, it will be effected in the Union, if the Union lasts so long. But if it could not, it would then be time enough to insist upon extension, even if a disruption of the Union should be the consequence." go there, he may convert his slaves into money Totals, 975,602 . . . 903.199

under the laws of his own State, and then be- Total of natives of the old States in

come a settler. What has he lost, in a pecuniary way? Nothing. He has been subjected to an imaginary inconvenience—that is all. But while a few persons belonging to a small class, not numbering, all told, more than of 2,700,000, or 31.86 to the square mile; the 400,000, are liable to this imaginary inconnience, what of the hundreds of thousands of poor white people, from the South and from the North, who go into the Territories, to become cultivators? They gain Respectability, he Elevation of Labor, Education, Wealth. just Political Power! The Law of Prohibition then works harm to nobody, injury not even to the Slaveholder, good, incalculable, to all, whether they have slaves or not. Can there be degradation in such a law? It fastens a stigma on nobody. And, if we would know what the instincts of the masses of Southern People sanction and require, read our tabular state ments in another column, showing the rapidity with which the white men of the South people the lands consecrated to Free Labor.

In arguing this grave question, we often feel as if guilty of disparaging it, by omitting to bring ations of Religion and Morality and National Honor; but we are anxious to demonstrate, that, even meeting the champions of Slavery on what they claim as their own ground, they have not an inch to

Noticing in the December number of Putam's Magazine an article in which tables are esented showing the movements of our Home pulation, as affected by Slavery and Slavery ohibition, we have been led to reproduce the following editorial on the same subject, written by us nearly three years ago, and when such tables were presented for the first time. They serve more attention than they then received

THE MOVEMENTS OF OUR HOME POPU-LATION.

The brief abstract of the Census of 1850, repared by Mr. Kennedy, contains no table more interesting than that of the nativities of the inhabitants of the several States. A care ful analysis of it will show the general course of emigration within our borders, the compar ative migratory tendencies of the population in different sections, how the ideas and institutions of one section have been impressed upon nother, and how far inter-migration has been ifluenced by peculiarities of the social system

It is remarked in the Abstract, that out of .736,792 free inhabitants, 4,112,433 have migrated, and settled beyond the States of their pirth: that 335,000 natives of Virginia, equa to 26 per cent. of all its natives at the date of exclude Slavery, on the hypothesis that such the Census, 163,000 of South Carolina, 36 per cent., and 261,575 of North Carolina, or 31 per cent., were living in other States; and that the States named, admitting the number of pairs the power of the State, and is detested slaves in the latter as an element of the calcu- and shunned by four-fifths of the American ation. But, we have prepared several tables from the returns of the Census, which will b found far more instructive.

Table 1st shows the number of natives of the elaveholding States, residing in 1850, in the New England, the Middle, and the Free Western States; Table 2d, the number of natives of the Free States residing in the Atlantic and in

the Gui	T one we	ddraerear	I DIMIO	Juanos.		
Nati	ves of th	e Slave	States in	_		
New E	ngland.	Middl	e States.	Free West.		
Me.,	458	N. Y	12,625	Ohio	152,319	
N. H.,	215		4,110		. 3,634	
Vt.,	140		47,180		176,581	
Mass.,	2,980		_	Ill.,	144,809	
R. I.,			-	Iowa,	31,392	
Conn.,	1,390		_	Wis.,	6,353	
	6,165		63,915		539,183	
	0,230	Total,	609,631.		, , , , , ,	
Nativ	res of th	e Free S	tates in	the-		
Atlan	tic Slave S	States.	Gulf and Miss. St. States.			
Delawa	re	6,996	Florida		- 1,718	
			Alabam			
Virgini	a	28,999	Mississi	ppi -	- 4,517	
N. Care	olina -	2,167	Louisia	na -	- 14,567	
S. Caro	lina -	2,427	Texas		- 9,982	
Georgia		4,249	Arkans	88 -	- 7,965	

71,687 Total, 208,998. Natives of the Eastern Free States in The general course of emigration, under the nfluences springing from soil and climate, is cided majority of each House of Congress. from the North, southwardly; but these tables, emarkably enough, show that our country esents an exception, the course of emigration

eing on the whole just the reverse. For, in

1850, while the North and West were represent

ed in the South and Southwest by only 208,000 nhabitants, the latter were represented in the former by nearly three times that number. This result of course is attributable to the same cause which turns the tide of European immigration from the Southern to the Northern and Western States. Wealth of soil and beauty of climate cannot

vercome the repellent influences of the system Slave Labor. Natives of the Slave State acre readily adapt themselves to Free Labor estitutions than those of Free States do to Slave Labor institutions. The States of the South, in which public

entiment on the subject of Slavery is most tolerant, are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Lousiana, Texas, Kentucky, and Missouri; and in these the proportion of natives of the Free States largest, varying from one-eighth in Missouri, o one-sixteenth and a little upwards in the rest. On the other hand, take the States of the Free West, and you will find that Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and California, in which the roportion of natives of Slave States is largest, anging from one-fifth to one-sixth, the Pro-Slavery sentiment is most decided.

Our table, which follows, is still more suggestive. It shows the number of natives of the old Free States and the old Slave States, in the new Slave States and the new Free States. We mean by the old Free States, New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; by the old Slave States, Delaware, Maryland Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and

I	Georgia.						
	Natives of Old States in-	Free		Nat	Natives of Old Slav States in—		
ı	Florida, 1,673		H SH		20,268		
١	Alabama, 4,051				147,433		
1	Mississippi, 3,177		-		76,189		
	Louisiana, 12,175				18,361		
	Texas, 4,105	25			21,513		
	Arkansas, 1,888				24,878		
j	Tennessee, 4,783				140,445		
9	Kentucky, 13,689				80,281		
	Missouri, 17,470	3.			67,067		
	63,217				596,435		
	Ohio, 374,177		12	460	134,765		
	Michigan, 179,703	•			2,915		
	Indiana, 87,038				93,015		
	Illinois, 147,490		4		52,572		
ļ	Iowa 29,692	17. VI	0.27		12,942		
i	Wisconsin, 106,761	51 3	1000	194	3,171		
	California, 27,424				7,384		
	912,285	Selfina	older.	3	306,764		
i	m. 1		Walle .				

the new Free States -

Do. 40. in new Slave States 659,652 The old Slave States in 1850 contained an aggregate white population, in round numbers, old Free States, a pepulation of about 8,500,000, or 63 to the square mile, and yet this table are naturally Southern. shows that the emigration from the former is nearly as large absolutely as from the latter; in other words, that the emigration from the old Slave States was nearly three times greater, in proportion to its population, than from the old Free States; for while the latter were represented in the new States by 975,512 of their natives, the latter, with a population not onethird as large, was represented by 903,512 of their natives!

Now, why is it that these Slave States, con aining an aggregate area, 30,000 square miles arger than the aggregate area of the Free States, surpassing them in climate, and at least equalling them in soil, water-power, mineral resources, and all natural capabilities with a white population not one-third as large, and not one-fourth so dense, should send out nearly as many emigrants to new States and Ferritories? What other reasons can be assigned, but the exhausting nature of slave its last session, was reported to have occasion abor, its inherent incompatibility with other and productive modes of industry, and its oppressive bearing upon the masses of the Peo-

Slavehoiders seek the rich bottoms of the new Slave States; their poor white neighbors crowd into the new Free States. In 1852, for example, Indiana furnished homes to thirtythree thousand persons who had been born in North Carolina, and sixty-eight thousand born in Kentucky-the great mass of whom had sought shelter in that Free State from the opression of a system which, by excluding free labor to a great extent, must drive out a free laboring population. Look again at the table, and see how Free

Soil attracts the tide even of home emigration: 1,219,000 natives of the old States in the Free West, and only 659,000 in the Slave West-the old Free States sending nearly a million of their sons to the Free West, and only 63,000 to the Slaveholding West-while 300,000 natives of the old Slave States seek their homes on Free Soil. And yet the Slaveholding West has an area 200,000 square miles larger than will venture to decide the principal question that of the Free West, (even embracing within. Its deliberations have been protracted, but a the latter the whole of California,) and is equal far as newspaper rumors are to be credit to it in all natural attributes.

Facts like these speak trumpet-tongued for Free Soil and Free Labor. They show that the instincts of the American People are in favor of them-that their necessities require them-that Slave Labor exhausts the soil, dis-Vermont and Connecticut, of the Northern courages Industry, oppresses and drives into States, have lost more by emigration than even exile the poor freeman, checks population, im-

CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, one of the counsel for the defendant in the case of Dred Scott, in an elaborate speech before the Court on the 17th, argued that the Federal Constitution never intended "to consider black men as citizens." This assumption will be maintained so long as Slavery shall find supporters among our lawers and politicians: and vet nothing is more ertain than that it is unauthorized by the Conitution itself. That instrument, neither in lication, contemplates color, in the rights it onfers, or in the duties it enjoing. It marries, "of ach State, shall be entitled to all privileges mitted to a clear, intelligent, logical mind, as nd immunities of citizens in the several tirely unacquainted with the existence and me tates." And we know that when the Articles ture of Slavery in this country, it would be in Confederation were reported to the Old ongress, South Carolina sought in vain to mend the article securing equal citizenship the several States-the basis of the existing provision of the Constitution-by interpolating ne word "white," before "citizens." The 6.571 journal of proceedings shows that the understanding was, that, without this qualification, - 55,664 | the term would apply to free persons of all colors, inhabiting the States. Since then, so late as the agitation of the Missouri question, in 1820, the people of Missouri were obliged to adopt a proviso to an article in her Constitution respecting free negroes; and that provi-80,878 so was expressly intended to prevent the operation of said article on the rights of colored people, where they were recognised as citizens. and it was imposed upon Missouri by a de-The State Department, it is well known, has frequently refused passports to colored citizens of some of the States, on the assumption that they are not citizens, but there is no warrant for such action; it is purely arbitrary. It has just as much right to deny the citizen ship of clergymen or women, because the former are subjected to certain disabilities in some of the States, and the latter to disabilities in all.

The opinion of Chancellor Kent is of mor weight than the assertions of Messrs. Wirt, sion, so framed as to exclude the idea of proper Clayton, and Johnson:

"Blacks," he remarks, "whether born free pressly bears witness on this point. He objects or in bondage, if born under the jurisdiction and allegiance of the United Sates, are natives, and not aliens. They are what the common law terms native-born subjects. Subject and law terms native-born subjects. Subject and citizen are in a degree convertible terms, as applied to natives, and though the term 'citizen' seems to be appropriate to republican freemen, yet we are, equally with the inhabitants of other countries, subjects. For we are equally bound by allegiance and subjection to the Government and laws of the land. The privilege of voting and the legal capacity for office are not essential to the character of a citizen, for women are citizens without either: citizen, for women are citizens without either citizen, for women are citizens without either; and free people of color may enjoy the one, and may acquire, and hold, and devise, and transmit, by hereditary descent, real and personal estates. The better opinion, I should think, is, that negroes or other slaves born within or under the allegiance of the United States, are natural-born subjects, but not citizens within and the color of the United States, are natural-born subjects, but not citizens within and the color of the United States, are natural-born subjects, but not citizens within and the color of the color of

zens. Citizens, under our Constitution and laws, mean free inhabitants, born within the United States, or naturalized under the laws of Congress. If a slave born in the United States be manumitted, or otherwise lawfully States be manumitted, or otherwise lawfully discharged from bondage, or if a black man be born within the United States, and born free, he becomes thenceforward a citizen, but under such disabilities as the laws of the States respectively may deem it expedient to prescribe to free persons of color."

This seems to us conclusive.

Sanator Jones, of Tennessee, in his speech in the Senate last Thursday, alluding to what lieved that this future radiating centre cent he termed the irreconcilable difference of opin-ion respecting the power of Congress to prohibit 11,211—not so large as the majority in ost Slavery in the Territories, said he knew no way of the nine districts of Illinois for a Republication to decide that question but by an appeal to the can member of Congress. The editor of Supreme Court, which has the subject now under consideration: by its decision he was ridiculing the magniloquence of the Governor respectively. willing to abide, even though adverse to his says, the whole revenue of the State scarce! opinions, and to what he regarded as the rights and interests of his section. "Would the Republican Party exhibit annual levelter about 12. publican Party exhibit equal loyalty, should the for the last eight years it has been rapidly in decision contravene their wishes and princi-

the illusion. The Judges of the Supreme Court and assuring him that Mr. Buchanan is will are men of like passions and infirmities with worthy of his distinguished trust.

the rest of us. We may admit that they 1,219,044 upright, honorable, and able, but they not infallible, or exempt from prejudice. The majority of them are from the 816 holding States; their interests lie there; their opinions have been formed there; their sympa thies, so far as Judges can have sympathi

Is it too much to assume that Mr. Jone his friends must feel much less hesitati submitting their case to such a Tribunal of the Republican Party? The rumor has lo since gone abroad—and there is too mus son for giving credit to it—that the Cont already sectionally divided as to the fundament questions involved in the case of Dred Son that it is not at all improbable that an efficient will be made to evade those questions by decid the case upon a technicality. But suppor decision on the main question should be to dered by a majority, the members from the States dissenting, does any man dream the would settle the controversy? It would all add another element to the agitation,

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

It will be recollected that the Dred & the development of sectional feelings upon the Bench. A decision was postponed, and session the case has again been argued before the same tribunal, by Montgomery Blair, of this city, and George P. Curtis, of Boston, for Son the plaintiff, who sues for his freedom, and in Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, and Reverdy Johns of Maryland, for the defendant,

Mr. Blair opened the case in a lumin rument on the 15th, and was followed, on the 16th and 17th, by Messrs. Geyer and Johns On the 18th the argument was closed by h self and his associate, Mr. Curtis, and the was then committed to the Court, whose decis may not be rendered till near the close of the

The questions argued were: Is the fis colored man a citizen of the United States Does the temporary residence of a master with his slave in a free State work emancipation Is the prohibition of Slavery by act of Congress especially is the Missouri Compromise, cons

It is not probable, we repeat, that the Com hy no means harmonious.

By the way, we have heard high comm tion bestowed upon the ability and coun with which Mr. Blair, from the beginning, b conducted this difficult case. Indeed, the guments on both sides appear to have been made with signal ability.

"PROPERTY IN MAN."

Nothing is more remarkable than the hard hood with which the supporters of Slavery is peat assertions utterly groundless, and the cool pertinacity in refusing to notice the tradictions which always follow their repetition The Constitution, we declare, does not contemplate or treat any class of human beings a property. In not one of its provisions are ther referred to as property. Slaves, in its language, are " persons held to service or labor," never property, never marketable commodities. provides for the representation of such "persons "-in relation to the importation of such persons" after a certain date-for the mation of such "persons," under certain cine stances-but, in not one of these cases, il erty." Indeed, if the Constitution could be mi possible for it to infer, from any of these po visions, the idea of property in man. Howth Legislation of the Southern States regard

slaves, is immaterial—that legislation is no mi to determine the construction of the Felmi Constitution. It is enough for us to knowled in the only three cases in which the Constitute refers to slaves - a fact which can be learned of by contemporaneous history—it treats the as persons. And vet. Mr. Reverdy Johns hitherto considered one of the most enlighters and liberal lawyers of the South, in arguing few days since, the Slave Question now helpes the Supreme Court, is reported to have declared-"It" (the Constitution) "maintains through

out that man can hold property in man!" Of course, this is the mere dictam of its Slaveholding Class-Mr. Johnson repeats it but the Constitution itself refutes him. And as to authority, he can adduce none accept that of the Class of Propagandists who, of late years, have found it necessary to pervert the language and spirit of the Constitution to make it subserve their purposes. Let us held, for the hundredth time, what a greater than Mr. Johnson has said upon the subject. Always the Federal Convention of 1787, when it be came necessary to refer to the slave population its language was deliberately, and after discu in man. Mr. Madison, in his "Papers," to the phraseology in which the clause relais to fugitives from service was originally reported because it implied the idea of man being pro erty-" he could not bear that the Constitution the passage in his "Papers"-and yet he stadi member of which has read the same passage

After evidence and argument have in them, do the supporters of Slavery suppose the can decide the great Controversy by mere at sertion-by pertinacious dogmatism?

and asserts that "the Constitution maintain

throughout that man can hold properly

FLORIDA barks as loudly as the biggest them. Her Governor is out of patience will the free States; he cannot tolerate them; the are grasping, usurping, must be resisted. election of Buchanan is a mere trucepeace prepare for war-the crisis will con Florida will yet be the radiating centre of the mighty Southern Confederacy, which is to es brace Cuba and the West Indies generally Mexico, and Central America! Wonder State! Prophetic Governor! Would it be be a year! It is amusing to see the Richmon The position of Mr. Jones has a show of liberality, but a moment's consideration dispels wrathful Governor, patting him on the latting the library of the li

NO. 521 THIRTY-FOUR Tuesday, D

Notice by Mr. Bro Discussion on a jurther time to Texas

Bill by Mr. Fesse Bill by.Mr. Whitfiel stained by citizens

Indian, civil, and a eported by Mr. Camp Bill reported by Mr prohibiting the import lecent prints, transpar Consideration of tar ession, deferred till th The debate on the Mr. Nichols conten

assertions of the Preside of the Slavery question quence of the repeal of mise. It ill became the mise. It ill became the of the policy endorsed such language as he ha of those who differed finat those who oppose istration were Abolitio broadest sense that Cor Territories, and excluding institution it may deen perity. If this made was one. With the object of political history which the Democrats in this fer to the speeches of in 1848, articles in new of Democratic Conven now that in the Den

question—a large por ion of Slavery from t tanding this, those w ar opinions, are dence by the President, who jury. The very men wielection, charged his fi conciliate popular sen As to the threat of dis remont's election, uch fears existed onl ordered brains of po-hearts of the people.

Mr. Crawford appro-President's message. E prepared to interfere value States. ress power had been stablish Territorial g large extent of so athority for the ap

irst great principle, the and Nebraska derived plied consent of the country. They should the right to frame the power of the Territoris all rightful subjects with the Constitution the principles of the or ican party, so far from ciples of true Republic cart of despotism, under Rill introduced by

ic lands sold. Then

ute to San Francisc r. Wilson, of his inte call up Pacific road on of obscene prin tions extending time One hundred and fil report on Finance claration by Mr. Hard d he been present d

dr. Cumback, of Indi en charged upon the were responsible for in his message, dec undoubtedly been s at the great party which lves against his Admin on to assault th ntry, to overturn the stroy the Union.
When the President look at home-exam the Southern States.

se, openly favored

The gentleman from G clared that the object rty was to attack the Slavery had any output slave States, Mr. the fact, nor by what ablished. If the gentl say that the Republic tect the outposts of perly comprehended the help of God, the r purpose. Ir. Walker, of Alabam body, stated that he s House, for a brief pe bid pool of party politi questions whose impo-und address themsel tesmen, and in the solved the great intere-only of this country rid. He alluded to estion, in record

ernment had made W. alluded to the s in Nicaragua, and, ed that the clouds se on General Walker, re was that about the for a long career, an instrument of great a and political.

dr. Sapp, of Olio, ren app, of Olio, rem nd a copy of the linstant, published nal district leged to have be e. He pro om beginning to e

who had disgri by giving it publicated and most God forse country were to be for in the Union of

inc despatch from land of the Republica g the late canvass. On Saturday morning, a negro preach, was captured about, with a carpet-bag ments. He had beel aves about Carvella.

L. X.

Mr. Jones and s hesitation in Tribunal than mor has long s too much rea t the Court is ne fundamental Dred Scott, that an effor ons by decidin

But suppose a should be rea. s from the free dream that it It would only ASE. he Dred Scott eme Court at ave occasioned clings upon the oned, and this y Blair, of this

eedom, and by perdy Johnson, a luminous arllowed, on the and Johnson closed by him. , and the case whose decision ne close of the United States? f a master with mancipation !

that the Court ipal questions. tracted, but so to be credited gh commends and courage beginning, has Indeed, the arto have been

than the hardi-

of Slavery re-

ess, and their

ct of Congress

romise, consti

tice the coneir repetition m not contem an beings a ions are the its language, labor," never modities. I of such "pertion of such for the recla ertain circum ese cases, is i could be sub ical mind, en tence and nawould be imof these proan. How the tates regards ation is no rule the Federal to know that, e Constitution e learned only

treats then erdy Johnson, st enlightened in arguing, a on now before to have detains throughman! lictum of the n repeats it s him. An none except s who, of late to pervert all stitution to Let us bear, eater than Mr. t. Always in when it beve population, l after discuslea of property Papers," ex-He objected ause relating nally reported being prop tolerate the " And the exclude this -his evidence t have rest vet he stand

> have failed y suppose they y by mere asthe biggest of patience with e them; they esisted. The re truce-in will come. centre of the nich is to omes generally, Wonderful ould it be beentre cast a al election of jority in one r a Republieditor of the t Pensacola, he Governor, tate scarcely an Alabama to know that he Richmond soothe the on the back,

Court, every

ame passage,

on maintains

property in

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

Tuesday, December 16, 1856. SENATE.

Resolved, That copies of correspondence be ween Col. Sumner and the War Department on hitherto communicated, be sent to the Notice by Mr. Brown of a bill to construct railroad and telegraph to the Pacific ocean.

Bill by Mr. Wilson to repeal the obnoxious acts of Kansas.

Discussion on a joint resolution granting

claims.

Bill by Mr. Fessenden for the more effectual unishment of crimes committed on the high HOUSE.

Bill by.Mr. Whitfield for assessing damages sustained by citizene of Kansas during late disturbances.
Indian, civil, and army appropriation bills, reported by Mr. Campbell, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

nion.
Bill reported by Mr. Campbell, and passed,
subibiting the importation of obscene and incent prints, transparencies, and statuettes. Consideration of tariff bill, reported at last ession, deferred till the first Tuesday in Jan-

The debate on the President's annual mes age was resumed. Mr. Nichols contended, notwithstanding the ertions of the President, that the agitation the Slavery question is the legitimate conse-quence of the repeal of the Missouri Compro-It ill became the Executive, in the face of the policy endorsed by him, to make use of such language as he had done in condemnation of those who differed from him. It was said that those who oppose the policy of the Administration were Abolitionists. He held in the ionadest sense that Congress may govern the ferritories, and exclude Slavery or any other institution it may deem injurious to their pros-nerity. If this made him an Abolitionist, he

was one.

With the object of supplying some pages in political history which had been omitted by the Democrats in this discussion, he would refer to the speeches of Mr. Douglas and others n 1848, articles in newspapers, and proceedings of Democratic Conventions and Legislatures, to show that in the Democratic party there is much difference of opinion relative to the Slavery nestion—a large portion advocating the exclu-ion of Slavery from the Territories. Notwithding this, those who, as a party, hold simi ar opinions, are denounced in offensive terms by the President, who has added insult to inry. The very men who opposed Mr. Fremont's ection, charged his friends with hostility to the revention of Slavery; and this was done to prevention of Slavery; and this was done conciliate popular sentiment in the free States. As to the threat of disunion, in the event of Mr. Framont's election, made by the Democrats, such fears existed only in the heated and dis ordered brains of politicians, and not in the

hearts of the people.

Mr. Crawford approved of every word in the President's message. He believed, not with standing their denials, that the Republicans were

press power had been delegated to Congress to establish Territorial government; but, holding a large extent of soil, the Constitution gives Wednesaug, December 17, 1856.

Bill introduced by Mr. Harlan, for a mail oute to San Francisco overland. Notice by Ir. Wilson, of his intention, after the holydays call up Pacific road bill under discussion a e last session. House bill to prohibit import tion of obscene prints, &c., referred. tions extending time to creditors of Texas onsidered and passed—yeas 35, nays 9.

Il Executive session, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. One hundred and fifty thousand copies e report on Finance ordered to be printed eclaration by Mr. Harris, of Maryland, that and he been present during proceedings on Etheridge's resolution, he would have voted

79.
President's annual message being taken up—
Mr. Cumback, of Indiana, remarked, it had
ten charged upon the Republican party that
by were responsible for agitation. The Presitat, in his message, declared that the Union
all undultedly been saved that intimating undoubtedly been saved, thus intimating that the great party which had arrayed them-selves against his Administration entertained a disposition to assault the institutions of the country, to overturn the Constitution, and to

look at home—examine papers in som e, openly favored a dissolution of he gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Crawford] ared that the object of the Republican y was to attack the outposts of Slavery lavery had any outposts beyond the limits as slave States, Mr. C. was not cognizant he fact, nor by what means they had been ablished. If the gentleman, however, meant say that the Republican party intended to test the outposts of Freedom, he indeed perly comprehended their doctrines, and, the help of God, they would accomplish it purpose.

r. Walker, of Alabama, on rising to address ody, stated that he should endeavor to lift douse, for a brief period at least, from the id pool of party politics, to the consideration (aestions whose importance and magnitud ald address themselves to the minds (d address themselves to the minds of smen, and in the solution of which were folved the great interests, present and future d. He alluded to the Central American ation, in regard to which he believed the ermment had made a mistake from begin-

to end.
r. W. alluded to the present posture of afin Nicaragus, and, though he acknowled that the clouds seemed to be lowering a General Walker, yet he believed that was that about the man which marked for a long career, and pointed him out as rument of great achievements, commer

colleague to say that the person re-in the despatch assisted him to can-

agreed that the will of the people of a Territory should prevail.

Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, made a brief

Thursday, December 18, 1856.

SENATE. Resolution by Mr. Hale, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing further appropriations for the military asylum in the District of Columbia, and what is the annual expense and Columbia, and what is the annual expense and manner of supporting soldiers there, and whether a more comfortable mode may not be adopted at much less expense, by direct payment in money, or by boarding them at private establishments, or by affording relief in some other way, with an amendment by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, embracing the military asylum at Harrodsburgh, Kentucky, in the inquiry. Passed

quiry. Passed.
Mr. Pearce, from the Library Committee, reported the House resolution striking out the section authorizing the purchase of Dr. Kane's narrative, but reserving the following, which passed:
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy

Cause to be struck off and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men, such appropriate medals as, in the judgment of the Secretary, shall express the high estimation in which Congress holds their respective merits and services.

Memorial from E. K. Collins and his asso ciates, asking Congress to release them from their contract, and take their ships off their hands, on the ground that the original contract does not enable them to keep up a successful competition with the British line without greet loss. Referred to Committee on the Post Office. The President's message was then consid-

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, thought the Presiwould agree to submit to that decision, this of a great majority of Northern citizens. But what citizen of the North, he asked, could now lover of his country would rejoice to have a final settlement of this agitating subject made at this time. He considered Squatter Soverat this time. He considered Squatter Sovereignty as one of the greatest political humbugs of the day. The origination of that phrase
had been attributed to the venerable Senator
from Michigan; but he believed the term was
first used derisively by Mr. Calhoun. In order
to show the dangerous nature of the efforts of
the Abolitionists, he read several extracts from speeches made at different times by prominent members of the Republican party, to demon-strate that they were laboring for the eventual strate that they were laboring for the eventual extinguishment of Slavery within the States.

He could not vouch for the accuracy of these extracts; but if any of them did injustice to any Senstor, he should be glad to be correctable that they were them proceeded to consider the results of the last election, and the manner in which it had been conducted by the Democratory of the North. He gave notice that agitation would not execute the proceed to the sensitive would not execute the proceed to the sensitive would not execute the procedule.

ed. He then read an extract from a speech of Mr. Seward, which appeared in the Union.

Mr. Seward inquired if the speech was given

ed. He then read an extract from a speech of Mr. Seward, which appeared in the Union.

Mr. Seward inquired if the speech was given in full.

Mr. Jones replied, God forbid that the Union should fill its columns with speeches of that character. He remembered that the Senator from New York had advertised to the Senator shad in speeches had been printed by Mr. Redfield, in three volumes, in which Senators could find his (Seward's) opinions laid down fully if they desired to read them, but he (Jones) had no particular relish for that kind of literature, and did not like to purchase and carry it home, so he preferred to depend upon newspaper extracts.

Mr. Seward did not intend to have Mr. Jones purchase the books, but referred to them as contained in the Congressional Library. He had supplied one Senator with a copy of his works at his own expense, and would give one to Mr. Jones, or any other Senator, who would run the risk of accepting and desired to read it.

Mr. Jones replied, he never allowed any man to outdo him in generosity, and would cheerfully accept the Senator's offer, with the provise that he should not be required to carry the books south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Excessive laughter.] He would read them in the District of Columbia, but was not sure but what he might get into the penitentiary if he carried them home. [Renewed merriment.]

what he might get into the penitentiary if he carried them home. [Renewed merriment.]
Mr. Wade. It seems, then, you have no free-Mr. Wade. It seems, then, you have no freedom in the South.

Mr. Jones. We have no such freedom as permits men to go there and incite insurrection among our slaves, and cause them to murder our wives and children.

Mr. Jones then alluded to Mr. Hale, when the latter arose and defended his heretofore expressed opinions concerning higher law.

The colloquy between Mr. Hale and Mr. Jones was conducted with considerable spirit on both sides, and afforded much amusement to all listeners.

listeners.
Mr. Wilson obtained the floor, when the enate adjourned.

Senate adjourned.

Sept. of Office per achievements, commerated political.

Sapp. of Office remarked that he held in and a copy of the Democratic Banner, of all stant, published at Mount Vernon, in long resoluted district. In its editorial collabe found what purported to be a copy of the alleged to have been addressed to a Mr. of the House. He pronounced the letter a forfice helding beginning to end, put forth for base half with the Solutiles in his absence from and as doubtless known to be such by dillor, who had disgraced himself and his and most God forsaken negro-stealers in contry were to be found side by side with all must be the House of the Republican party. He die the Hespathican leaders in Indiana was opposed, as an American, to bowing and yielding to England or France. This has found to the Republican party. He want no treaty with any foreign nation relative to our duty on this Continent, and should not, therefore, call on any European Power to come across the cosen to help to regulate Central American, an ego preacher in the Methodist was an ego preacher in the Methodist was an ego preacher in the Methodist was the late canvass. That despatch stated a house of the Republican leaders in Indiana are stant and should not, therefore, call on any European Power to come across the cosen to help to regulate Central American here spoken of was an ally colleague in the late canvass, and, like before a late of the state of

Mr. Camback. That may be so; but I never saw the man.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, said that he had heard and east something of this Anderson, introduced into debate by his colleague, and would state to the House what he had heard. Anderson had been sent into the northern part of the State, and the Republican central committee of refused to allow him to speak, and it was publicly charged, and not denied, that he was hired by the Democratic party, and sent by them to that portion of the State, for the purpose of making Republican speeches. [Laughter.]

Mr. English replied, that he had never heard such a charge, and had no reason to believe that it was true. There was a difference of opinion among provided the progress of aggression would certainly stop there. Among such contingence to allow him to speak, and it was publicly charged, and not denied, that he was hired by the Democratic party, and sent by them to that portion of the State, for the purpose of making Republican speeches. [Laughter.]

Mr. English replied, that he had never heard such a charge, and had no reason to believe that it was true. There was a difference of opinion among justification for a dissolution of the Union, any provided the progress of aggression would certainly stop there. Among such contingence to the House what he exclusion of the States, the abolition of Slavery in the Territories, and the repurpose of the Constitution making beginning that the chapter of wrongs would be grievous wrongs to the South, but if it could be warranted that the chapter of wrongs would end with them, he might even continue to desire that it was true. There was a difference of opinion among provided the progress of aggression would certainly stop there. Among such contingence in the Constitution making begrievous wrongs to the South, but if it could be warranted that the chapter of the Suare such a charge, and had no reason to believe that it was true. There was a difference of opinion among aprovion the Constitution of the State slave trade, &c. These would b

Friday, December 19, 1856.

SENATE.
The President's message being under consideration, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, com-

Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, made a brief explanation in regard to the remarks of Mr. English. He observed, that whenever the will of a majority of the settlers of a Territory was clearly ascertained, and they should come forward with a Constitution, he, a Democrat and a South Carolinian, would vote to admit them as a State, even though their Constitution should reject Slavery. He repudiated "squatter sovereignty," and did not believe that the people could ever be brought to sustain it. As he had heretofore stated, he was not much of a Democrat, but affiliated with that party because he believed that their principles were more in accordance with the Constitution than those of any other party. He would sustain that party when right, but would not close his lips when he believed they were wrong.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, then obtained the floor.

And at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

Mr. W. defended the Republican party against the charges contained in the message, which were levelled against the honesty and sincerity of nearly fourteen hundred thousand American voters. He defined the difference between the Republican party and the Gerrit Smith Abolitionists on the other. Mr. Garrison believed that the Constitution was a purely Pro-Slavery instrument, to such an extent that the Supreme Court, under and in virtue of its provisions, might declare the emancipation of all the slaves in the Union. In opposition (reports the National Intelligencer) to both of these inconsiderable parties, the Republicans held that the Constitution gave to Congress no power over Slavery in the States, but did confer invisited in over the Territories. Congress no power over Slavery in the States, but did confer jurisdiction over the Territories, and did authorize a prohibition of the extension and did authorize a prohibition of the extension of Slavery to Territories which were free. This power the Republicans believed was constitutional, and, being so, they meant to exert it in behalf of Freedom. It was true that the Republicans were opposed to Slavery in every form, and wherever found; but they recognised the right of the States to hold their bondmen, if they in three words—Let us alone.

At this point, the voice and physical strength of Mr. Brown gave way, much to the visible regret of all on both sides of the Senate, and thought it right or expedient to do so. He had enjoyed peculiar facilities in the late canvass for ascertaining the sentiments of his political friends, and he had yet to learn that a single one of their speakers or presses had countenan ced the idea of touching Slavery in the States

He challenged contradiction on this point.

The speaker then reviewed the doctrines of the Republican party as defined by the Philadelphia Convention, and quoted a clause of their platform, which was intended to disclaim the platform, which was intended to discusin the right of interfering with Slavery in the South. The Republican party was pre-eminently a State Rights party, and granted to the South, as it claimed for the North, all the immunities of The resolution of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, State sovereignty. He repudiated the imputa-tion of disunionism which it was attempted to cast on the Republicans, and thought such a The resolution of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, calling upon the President for a statement of the expenditures in Kansas to marshals and other officers, in arresting persons charged with a violation of the laws, was passed by a decided vote. The Rev. Daniel Waldo was re-elected Chaplain of the House. A resolution offered by Mr. Clingman, explanatory of the joint resolution of 1855, creating the rank of Lieutenant General, was passed by a vote of 138 to 54. This will give General Scott the increased pay and emoluments decided to be charge came with an ill grace from the party which numbered in its ranks nearly every avowed disunionist in the United States. He quoted from speeches of Mr. Toombs, Mr. Slidell, Gov. Wise, Mr. Brooks of South Caro-Slidell, Gov. Wise, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, and others, for the purpose of discovering who were the real disunionists in the country. He also replied to portions of the recent speeches delivered in the Senate by Messrs. Butler, Mason, Rusk, Brown, and Cass. He denied that the Republican party was sectional in its principles or its aims. It sought to benefit the white laborer of the South no less than fath. North he rectains the face Territain. increased pay and emoluments decided to be his due by an opinion of the Attorney General. Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, made an inef-Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, thought the President of rules under which the country shall be settled, and the public lands sold. Then, in accordance with this its great principle, the law organizing Kansas and Nebraska derived its vitality from the implied consent of the freemen who settle the country. They should be allowed to exercise the right to frame their own institutions—the power of the Territorial Assembly extending to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the organic act. The Republicans party, so far from carrying out the principles of true Republicanism, would play the part of despotism, under the cry of Liberty and Freedom, by claiming and exercising power to govern the people in the Territory. Adjourned.

Wednessay, December 17, 1856.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, thought the Presidents another question of the Republicans eminently truthful. There was another question of far greater importance: it was, as to the country. They should be allowed to exercise the right to frame their own institutions—the power of the Territorial Assembly extending to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the organic act. The Republican party, so far from carrying out the principles of the Gesision would be given. While he should deeply regret if the decision be against the rights and interests to the White laborer of the South no less than nently truthful. There was another question of the North, by retaining the free Territories as the common heritage of both. He quoted from the returns of the North, by hundred thousand matives of the South had emigrated to the free North. Free laboring men would the principles of true Republicans party, so far from carrying out the principles of the organic act. The Republican party was sectional in its principles or its aims. It sought to be denied that the Republican party was sectional in its principles or the North, by matical States, and fectual motion to suspend the rules, for the purpose of bringing the House to an early consideration of a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization. A joint resolution was moved by Mr. Broom, of Pennsylvania, to adjourn the January; but before the question was taken on suspending the rules, the House adjourned, at near four o'clock. Various resolutions, bills, &c., were intro-duced, referred, and otherwise properly disposed of, ere the pending resolution to allow the Senand Pugh, before the Era went to press.

> these fathers of the Republic? There was no freedom of speech or of opinion at the South in the matter of Slavery. In support of this assertion he cited the case of Mr. Underwood, driven from Virginia for attending the Republic. lican Convention at Philadelphia, of Professor Hedrick, expelled from his chair in a Southern University for writing a temperate letter in favor of Mr. Fremont and the principles of the tion would not cease with regard to Kansas and never would cease until it should be ad

Whole on the private calendar. After much discussion, two bills were laid aside to be reported to the House. One of these was for the relief of the widow and children of Samuel R. Thurston, a former Delegate from the Territory of

Oregon.

The House resisted, by large and unprecedented majorities, on such a question, so early in the session, two several motions to adjourn over till Monday.

Adjourned

Adjourned. Saturday, December 20, 1856. SENATE. Senate not in session.

The House was in Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and reported favora-bly on several hills.

Monday, December 22, 1856. After the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ an additional steam cutter in the revenue service—

Died in Woodbury, New Jersey, of erysipelas, on the 12th instant, WILLIAM E. COOPER, aged 45 years, one of the original subscribers to the Era. A firm opposer of oppression in every form, an upright, intelligent, and honest man, a valuable citizen, we shall not often look upon his like. To-day we laid his body in the graveyard of the Friends, after an impressive discourse from one of the woman Friends. It is difficult for the writer to realize the fact that he is to be seen no more forever; but we [For the synopsis of Mr. Brown's speech w indebted to the Intelligencer.] Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, proceeded to de-liver an earnest and forcible speech in criticism of the principles and ulterior aims of the Re-publican party. He remarked, that the Repub-lican party, by the mouths of its Senatorial leaders, now avowed another and a more mod-erate policy than that so defiantly espoused a he was opposed, as an American, to bowing and yielding to England or France. This has been the rook on which we have split. We want no treaty with any foreign mation relative to our duty on this Contineat, and should not therefore, call on any European Power to come across the ocean to help to regulate Central American affairs. We should ourselves attend to this matter. He believed General Walker was an instrument in the hands of Providence to carry on American civilization, and that it was the duty of our Government not to thorw obstacles in his way.

Mr. Q. concluded by minutely defining his views on the theory of our Government, and its practical application to questions of the entire subject.

Mr. Dranch defended the South from the misrapresonations concerning its growth, prosperity, and social condition, and concluded that the issue made on pand dapided upon in the late to have any asset was in favor of the peace and quiet of the South, sagainst Congressional agitation of the found the sound and the count of the sound, and the condition of the sound and the condition of the sound and the condition of the first propose of the sound as he had delivered in the Senate on the spectation of the condition of the first propose of the sound the sound that it was the duty of our Government, and its protection of the sound the sou that he is to be seen no more forever; but we must bow with submission to the Almighty fiat, and say, "Not our will, but thine, O Lord,

'Liverpool Dates by the City of Baltimore, to

Council had declined the suggestion of Napoleon in regard to the release of the Neufchatel pris-

had watched the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North. What that sentiment had been, and what he feared it still was, as embodied by the Republican party, he then proceeded to show by copious citations from the speeches and letters of Mr. Seward and Mr. Wilson, the former of whom he complimented by entitling him the Ajax Telamon of Republicanism, while the latter was its Jupiter Tonans. Replying to a remark of Mr. Wilson, who had spoken of "Slavery and Polygamy" as "the twin-sisters of Barbarism," he indignantly repelled the insult conveyed by thus coupling in the same moral category the slave-holder of Mississippi with his fifty slaves, and the Mormon of Utah with his fifty wives. This sort of calumnious denunciation, he said, must cease, if it was to be expected that the North and the South should live together as brethren. And if (as the Republicans now say) the liberal sentiment of the Southern States might be trusted, to bring about a gradual emancipation of slaves within their borders, he though that desirable end was not very likely to be hastened by such defamation of a whole Russia and the Conference. - The London Post says that if Russia persists in asking for a conference, it can only result in her confusion and diplomatic defeat; for England, Austria, Sardinia, and Turkey, and, we doubt not, also, our ally France, will be prepared to maintain the absolute spirit and meaning, and the very text and letter, of the treaty drawn up by an able French diplomatist, and signed with the pen and quill of the Jardin des Plants. Of the ultimate result we have no fear, though a second conference had the power of altering the text or meaning of the treaty of Paris of March 30—but meaning of the treaty of Paris of March 30—but we maintain that a second conference has no such power, and that a resident minister cannot vary or alter the general act of a Congress called to-getter for the purpose of making a peace on conditions and terms already discussed, delib-erately signed, solemnly ratified, and the terms acceded to and carried into effect by every

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

thought that desirable end was not very likely to be hastened by such defamation of a whole people, because of a domestic institution inherited from their fathers. In reply to Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, who had charged the South with making constant demands on the North, he declared that the reverse seemed to him the NEW KANSAS BILL.-The following is th

the South was wholly defensive, and the demands of her people might all be summed up in three words—Let us alone.

At this point, the voice and physical strength of Mr. Brown gave way, much to the visible regret of all on both sides of the Senate, and to which Mr. Seward was the first to give expression, by proposing that the honorable Senator should he allowed to resume his speech to-day; which offer, however, Mr. Brown felt obliged to decline, in consideration of the pressure of public business on the Senate; and, as he had finished all his remarks which might be considered of a personal nature, (by the criticisms he had made on the arguments and positions of certain Republican Senators,) he would prefer to send the residue of his speech to the public press, without further detaining the Senate.

HOUSE. torneys, jurors, or voters, or which suspend the writ of habeas corpus, or which allows any other than actual residents of said Territory to vote, or which allows jurors to be selected in any other manner than by lot, or which punish citizens of said Territory by chaining them together, and exposing them to labor on the public works, with iron chains and balls attached to them, be, and the same are hereby declared inoperative and void."

HOUSE.

Tuesday, December 23, 1856.

SENATE

HOUSE.

Speaker's table, were taken up and referred.

antil Tuesday next; which motion was under debate as the Era went to press.

One of our Republican friends in Ohio wri

ting to us on business, is full of love of country, and hope for its redemption.

"See her beautiful valleys and towering hill

"See her beautiful valleys and towering hilltops; her far-stretching prairies, noble streams,
and majestic water-falls; see the commerce of
nations, floating upon her beautiful inland seas;
the ten thousand domes of her churches and
colleges, pointing to a higher state of moral
and intellectual development; in short, (but for
the withering curse of Slavery,) a modern Canaan, flowing with milk and honey. Shall this
beautiful heritage he redeemed? It can it

egon Indian war.
"As I saw none of those communications

OBITUARY.

nentions .- Ed. Era.

of arms, but by the sword of Truth."

question; ordered to be printed.

HORACE MANN IN ORDERS .- On Sunday, the 14th instant, Horace Mann, formerly member of Congress from Massachusetts, and now President of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, preached at the Unitarian church in Cincipal Constant of the November 1911 cinnati to a very full congregation. At the conclusion of the services, a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Conway, late of Washington, accepting the call given him to become the pastor of the church.

Colonel H. T. Titus, of Kansas, arrived last evening, on the Pacific railroad, with one hundred men, en route to Nicaragua. We understand that he is desirous of increasing his force by procuring recruits from this city.—St. Louis

A series of resolutions has been introduced into the South Carolina House of Representa-tives, declaring that the slaveholding States unot, with safety to themselves, submit any longer to the Constitution of 1787, and proposing the alternative of amendments to that Constitution, to serve as barriers against aggres-A call of the House took place, and 183 sion, or else a "resumption of all the trust powers delegated by the State to the General Government." These resolutions were laid on embers having answered to their names, various Executive communications, &c., on the december 2. These resolutions were laid on the table by 56 to 44, so that the Union may be considered safe—at least, till the meeting of Mr. Letcher presented a minority report from the Ways and Means Committee, on the tariff the next South Carolina Legislature. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to postpone further debate (proceedings) upon the reference and printing of the President's annual message

MILEAGE, &c .- Mr. Kelsey, a member of the House Mileage Committee, is preparing a bill to equalize mileage, which now ranges from \$17 (Bowie of Maryland) to \$5,960 (Delegates rom Washington and Oregon) a session. proposes that the present rates be continued up to 250 or 500 miles, and all above this to be re-duced to ten instead of fifty cents a mile; also a deduction of \$25 or \$30 per diem for voluntaabsence from Congress.

It is said the Committee on Territories in the House will report against the memorial of the nhabitants of Arrizonia, asking the ebtablish

ent of a Territorial Government, MINNESOTA TO BE A STATE.—The Committee oa Territories, in response to a numerously signed petition from the people of Minnesota to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing then to form a Constitution for a State Government No action was taken in relation to the proposed

beautiful heritage be redeemed? It can, it must, be rescued from impending ruin. Our land shall yet be redeemed—not by the clangor THE NEGRO TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY .- Louis ville, Dec. 19.—The negro preacher Anderson was examined to-day, at Carrollton, but nothing "I suppose you may possibly have noticed some accounts, in different numbers of the Tribune, of the Iudian troubles in Oregon, and was proved against him. He is still held of charges from Henry and Trimble counties. Tribune, of the Iudian troubles in Oregon, and of the circumstances which occasioned my leaving the Territory. During the progress of the war, I wrote several articles, and mailed them for the National Era, as well as for the Tribune and other papers—the object of which was to arouse public attention to the great wrongs mutually but unnecessarily inflicted by the Oregon Iudian war.

new Territory of Arrizonia.

THE COLD TERM-WEATHER REPORTS. Halifax, Dec. 19 .- The weather here is clear and cold, but not so intense as yesterday. Th nercury is eight degrees above zero. Sackville, Dec. 18 .- The cold is moderating percury ten degrees below zero. St. Johns, N. B., Dec. 19 .- Thermo

en degress below zero. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION .- Mancheste N. H., Dec. 19.—The Democrats of the second Congressional district have nominated George W. Morrison for Congress,

reason to believe they shared the fate of those crasson to believe they shared the fate of those I wrote and mailed for the papers in San Francisco—were not received. I was excluded from the columns of all the papers in Oregon Territory, simply because I believe the Indians are men, and equally entitled with ourselves to human sympthy to evaper mental particles. THE COALITION AGAINST WALKER is mor men, and equally entitled with ourselves to human sympathy, to governmental protection, and the administration of impartial law; and as I believed this, I could not but publicy, with Gen. Palmer, protest against the atrocions war of extermination, and to express sympathy with Gen. Wool, for refusing to employ the United States troops for such a purpose. But I doubt not that time and calm reflection will cause a more humane and honorable course towards the Indians, for certainly the contrary has produced anything but what is desirable and good. "Yours,

"Yours, John Berson." THE COALITION AGAINST WALKER is more extensive than is generally supposed. Not only all the States of Central America, but Venezuela, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, and New Granada, appear to be concerned in it. It is said that Chili is to contribute 1,000 men, and Peru \$1,000,000 of the guano fund. This coalition is believed to have been arranged by the Transit Company, whose interests Walker has ruined. Thus far, but three States have actually taken the field in Nicaragua, being Costa Rica. Salvador. and Guatemala, and of these Rumored Negro Conspiracy in Florida.

Rumored Negro Conspiracy in Florida.

Rumored Negro Conspiracy in Florida. "Yours, JOHN BEESON."
We have received no such articles as he

Rumored Negro Conspiracy in Florida.—The Floridian and Journal, published at Tallahassee, thus speaks of a rumored conspiracy among the negroes in Florida:

"A gentleman writing from Quincy, over the anonymous signature of 'Floridian,' informs us that a bloody conspiracy is now ripening with a certain class of the population of this State, against the lives of our citizens, and that the development of the plot is to occur sometime between the morning of the 25th inst. and the first day of January nextensuing. We frankly confess that we place but little confidence in the statement; yet such a thing is possible, and suggests very forcibly the propriety of organizing an active police force in every neighborhood, to guard against the improbable centing gency."

Insurrections.—The rumors of negro insurrections in Harrison co., Texas, have led to the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter. The committee report that they find no evidence of any concert of action, or any definite ideas among the negroes of what they would or could do, or any real intention of doing anything. There had been a good deal of loose talk "about the late election, the prospects of Fremont's election, and the belief of some that they would be free, if Fremont was elected." The committee find no evidence that any white man was implicated with the negroes, but they suggest the necessity for each and every slaveholder keeping a strict watch over his own negroes and premises, and not allowing any negroes groes and premises, and not allowing any negroes but his own to visit the premises, without a special permit. They also recommend the keep-

ing up patrols in the several beats of the county, and preventing negroes from passing from one plantation to another, and carrying arms, &c. We think these suggestions may be equally applicable to many other counties.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.—We were shown THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.—We were shown a letter yesterday from Lafayette, Christian co, which states that six negroes were to be hung there on the day the letter was written. The Nashville Gazette has the following:

"A gentleman just arrived from Gallatin informs us that four male negroes are to be hung at that place to-day, on account of their connection with the slave revolt. A good many are still in custody there, awaiting examination. It is to be hoped that no violence will be done to any, unless their guilt is clearly proven.—Louisville Journal.

Negroes Arrested.—We learn that a not the state of the sta

NEGROES ARRESTED .- We learn that a plot formed among discontented negroes, for a movement against their masters, was discover-ed during the first of this week, in the vicinity of Williamsburgh, Va. Five of the ringleaders have been arrested, and an end put to the at-tempt at revolt. A similar occurrence, we hear, cook place in Montgomery county.

Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 12.

U. S. SENATOR FROM INDIANA .- It is said

U. S. SENATOR FROM INDIANA.—It is said that there will be no election of United States Senators from Indiana at the coming session. The Democratic Senate of 1854 refused to go into joint Convention with the "Republican" House, and the "Republican" Senate of 1856, it is given out, will now refuse to go into joint Convention with the Democratic House. NEUTRALITY LAWS .- Washington, Dec. 22 .-

Secretary Marcy says, in private conversation, that the neutrality laws shall be enforced against those recruiting for Walker, as they were against Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls.

Two persons were arrested in Chelsea, yester-

day afternoon, charged with passing counter-feit bills upon the Milford Bank of this State. The counterfeits were made from the bills of a broken Delaware bank. The accused were held to bail in the sum of \$600 each.

BRIDGING THE OHIO AT CINCINNATI. - The construction of the towers for the suspension bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati is progressing. The towers, of which both foundations are now laid, eighty-six by fifty-two feet at the base, will be two hundred and thirty feet high and one thousand and six feet apart. The cables will be anchored three hundred feet back on each side of the river, pass over the tops of the towers, and thus be made to sustain the weight of the bridge. The entire span will therefore be sixteen hundred and six feet, a little short of one-third of a mile. The elevation of the floor at the middle above low-water mark will be one hundred and twenty-two feet. The great flood of 1832—the highest on record— rose sixty-two feet above low water; and, making allowance even for this, there will remain sixty feet, which is considerably more than will be required for the highest steamboat pipes on the river.

WALKER SYMPATHY MEETING. — New York, Dec. 21.—The Walker sympathy meeting last night was well attended, notwithstanding the storm. Gen. Burnett presided. Speeches were made by Duff Green, Gen. Wheat, and Gen. Green, of Texas, and letters were read from Gen. Quitman and Senator Jones. Resolutions were passed, pledging material aid to Walker, calling on the Government to send some national vessels to Nicaragua, and endorsing Minister Wheeler. A collection of \$1.300 was WALKER SYMPATHY MEETING. - New York, Minister Wheeler. A collection of \$1,300 was taken up.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS. - New York, Dec. 21.—Orders have been received by the Government officers here to stop all shipments of arms and provisions to Gen. Walker.

FEARFUL GALE-SHIPWRECKS .- New York Dec. 21.—There was a fearful gale along the coast last night. The packet ship New York, from Liverpool, with 300 passengers, and an unknown ship, are ashore, dismantled, near

Barnegat.

New York, Dec. 22.—Intelligence from Sandy Hook brings the joyful tidings that the passengers of the ship New York have all been safely landed on the beach.

The vessel reported ashore at South Barnesti the bargue Tages from St. John's Newgat is the barque Tasso, from St. John's, New foundland. Four of her crew, and two shore

Sale of Slaves.—J.A. W. Powell, Esq., sold at public sale, on Wednesday last, a number of slaves at the following prices: One man, aged from 19 to 21 years, for \$1,375; one man, aged from 21 to 23 years, for \$1,480; one woman, aged 35 years, with a small child, for \$1,200; one woman, aged 30 years, with three children aged from 4 to 7 years, for \$3,500 .- Centreville (Md.) Times.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

GORHAM, ME., March 14, 1851 Gonnam, Mr., Mgrch 14, 185

Paar Sin: Through me, you may confidently reconnend the Orygenated Bitters, as the best, if not the condicine that will cure Dyspepsia. I suffered for m than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, tried name ous medicines, and the skill of many physicians, b found no permanent relief, until I obtained from you th above Bitters.

above latters.

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BALTIMORE MARKET.

December 3d.

The news is rather unimportant. England, it is said, has at last agreed to meet with the other Powers, in a Congress at Paris. A telegraphic despatch announces an insurrection near Palermo, Sicily, under Baron Benrenda, at the head of five or six hundred men.

Rumors prevailed of dissensions in the English ministry. Mr. Matthews, late British Consul at Philadelphia, had been appointed Consul at Odessa. The papers announced the sudden death of Dr. Hussey, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford (reported in this country to be Dr. Pusey.) The Prussian minister had received orders to quit Berne, and the Swiss Council had declined the suggestion of Napoleon

One plantation to another, and carrying arms, ac. We think these suggestions may be equally applicable to many other counties.

Flour, Gity Mills 6.6.2 @ 0.00

ENCAMPMENT OF RUNAWAY SLAVES BEOKEN

Flour, Gity Mills 6.6.2 @ 0.00

Sys Flour 0.00 @ 5.12

Gorn, May 1.47 @ 1.49

Wheat, red 1.47 @ 1.49

Wheat, red 1.47 @ 1.49

Corn, white 5.4 @ 63

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Corn, white 5.7 @ 65

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Corn, white 5.7 @ 65

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Corn, white 5.7 @ 65

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

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Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Corn, white 5.7 @ 65

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Corn, white 5.7 @ 65

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Corn, white 5.7 @ 65

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Corn, white 5.8 & 6.50 @ 0.00

Corn, white 5.7 @ 65

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

Corn, white 5.7 @ 65

Rye, Pennsylvania 90 @ 00

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Corn, wh Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 23, 1856. 121@ 121@ Butter, Roll
Cheese
Coffee, Rio
Coffee, Java

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Flour, State brands, extra - 6.55 @ 6.85

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Flour, Southern - 7.05 @ 7.30 Rve Flour 3.50 @ Wheat, white 1.67 @ Wheat, red 1.57 @ Corn, white - - - - - - Corn, yellow - - - - -Clover Seed 11.00 @12.00 Timothy Seed 3.00 @ 3.25 those recruiting for Walker, as they were against Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A BANK—ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Boston, Dec. 21.—An injunction has been issued against the Bank of Hallowell, Maine.

Two persons are recruiting for Walker, as they were against Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls.

Hay ... 80 (2)

Hay ... 80 (3)

Hops ... 7½ (3)

Bacon, Shoulders ... 7½ (3)

Bacon, Sides ... 9½ (3)

Bacon, Hams ... 9¾ (4)

Pork, Mess ... 19.00 (2) 19 Pork, Mess
Pork, Prime
Beef
Lard, in barrels
Lard, in kegs
Butter, Western
Butter, State · - 17.00 @17.50 12§ @ Cheese · · · · · Coffee, Rio · · · Wool, Pulled - . . . Iron, Scotch, Pig - - Lime, Rockland - -Lime, common

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY. Contents.

THE ANIMAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. SCRAPS FROM AN ARTIST'S NOTE-BOOK.—An WHAIT SANTA CLAUS BROUGHT ME.
THE TENANT OF THE OLD BROWN HOUSE.
ARE WE A HAPPY PEOPLE?
A LOW MARRIAGE. By the Authoress of "John Hal-

CHAPTER ALLY. Ine Downger Mrs. Gowan minded that "it never does,"
CHAPTER XLV. A Glimpse of Tattycoram. CHAPTER XLVI. Mr. Flintwinch's Business Fr. CHAPTER XLVII. A Letter from Little Dorrit. MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS. LITERARY NOTICES.

Exchapt the Month.

Exchapt the Month. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

Illustrated by an Engraving.
THE MISERIES OF MISTRESSES.
Illustrations.—The Last Place.—Furn Illustrations.—The Last Pla An lugrain Carpet.—Mrs. S Modest Request. FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

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ratis the barque Tasso, from St. John's, Newfoundland. Four of her crew, and two shoremen, who went to her assistance, were drowned in attempting to reach the shore.

The passengers who were landed from the packet ship New York are in a destitute condition, and one man died last night, from hunger and exposure. Seven of the cabin passengers, who arrived at Squam Beach, report that the captain, after setting them ashore in a long-boat, returned to the ship, where he found the cabin in possession of the crew, who fell upon and beat him so badly that it is doubtful whether he will recover.

Sale of Slaves.—J.A. W. Powell, Esq., sold at public sale, on Wednesday last, a number of slaves at the following prices: One man, aged from 19 to 21 years, for \$1,375; one man, aged from 21 to 23 years, for \$1,480; one woman, and the supplied and the supplied of the supplied of the month of the supplied of the supplied of the month of the supplied of the suppl

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speaks as follows of what he saw. What he says of our filthy habit of spitting is very little, if at all, exaggerated:

"If a debate springs up, it seems to be a game of cross questions and crooked answers. A member is making a speech, when a question is put to him. His answer suggests other questione, and, while commenting on the replies, the questioner in turn is questioned by some one clse, and so on. When a member appears to be uttering the last sentence of his speech, half a dozen or more members are on their legs, calling out, "Mr. Clerk! Mr. Clerk!"

Abolition Assurance

INDEX TO VOL. X.

Abolition Assurance

About Movement

Account Summed Up—To a Subscriber

Advance Payment To Calcusting amid shouts from all parts of the hall, 'Call the roll! call the roll!' You will often have no small difficulty to hear what is said or underno small difficulty to hear what is said or understand what is going on, from the incessant noise and bustle. There is a constant sharp striking of letters and papers on the desk—a mode the members have of summoning the pages to take their documents to the post-box. You are amazed too at the picturesque attitudes of some of the members. You are quite right in remarking that this is a Democratic assembly. Is not that an elegant posture, now, of the honorable gantleman in the outer range of seats? He as the season posture, now, of the nonorable gentleman in the outer range of seats? He has flung one leg over the desk in front, the heel of his boot dipping in the ink bottle, and, while his chair is tilted back and his other leg flung over over one arm of it, he chews his quid, picks his teeth, and squirts his tobacco juice at his neighbor's spittoon, which he juice at his neighbor's spittoon, which he misses. This is the Yankee way of 'taking it

easy.'
"The Americans seem to have an uncon querable propensity to kick up their heels-not behind, but before. I have gone into the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the avenue, and found, of four men reading, three with their feet on the table, and the fourth baking his in the oven of the stove. On more than one occasion, while sitting in the galleries at Congress, I have received a poke at the back of my head, and, turning round, have discovered in close proximi-ty, not anybody's elbow or hat, but a pair of boots, with feet in them resting on the back of my seat, on an elevation with the chair of the But a more disagreeable thing than owner. But a more disagreeable thing that that is the chewing and spitting. In Congress, the carpets in the galleries are saturated, and the stair-case walls filthily discolored with tobacco juice. In the streets, when the snow was on the ground, it looked as if people had been walking all over the city with leaky cans of mo-

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS FROM UTAH-JUDI CTAL CHARGE AGAINST POLYGAMY .- At the July term of the first judicial district court of Utah Territory, held at Genoa, in Carson coun ty, Judge Drummond charged the grand jury very forcibly and earnestly upon the section of the criminal code for the punishment of per sons not legally married, and for lewd conduct as set forth in the Revised Statutes of the States. The Judge said:
"This section, therefore, I give you in charge,

with an earnest desire that you will cast off al priestly yokes of oppression, and studiously and honestly do your duty, without fear, favor, or affection, wholly unbiassed. As there is no statute law in this Territory regulating marriage, or touching the subject directly or indirectly, it only remains for me to say that all these ceremonies by the people of this Territory called 'sealing,' are anything other in the eyes of the law than a legal marriage ceremony. In the foregoing section the Legisla ture has thought proper to pass a stringent law of a criminal character for the punishment of open lewdness; this indeed was wise and hu-mane on the part of those legislators, and to us it seems that the Legislature thereby intended to provide a remedy for the correction of that crying and most loathsome, barbarous, cruel, black, and degrading evil, which seems to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the church, my; or, at least, if they did not intend it, they have virtually done what should have been done many years since. The law is found in the

book, and you, as well as I, are solemnly bound to give it force and utility.

"It is wholly useless and noonday madness for the Legislature to pass laws, and for the Federal Government to send judges and attorneys here to execute those laws, if the man-date of one man, clothed with a priestly power and wholly unlearned in the science of the law is to be permitted to thwart, not only the action of the Legislature of the Territory, but boldly and openly bid open defiance and sportive re-bellion against the Federal authority of the United States, and dictate to grand juries when to find bills of indictment, and when not. These things cannot be endured in a republican Gov ernment. All these men, therefore, who have a multiplicity of women residing with them at the same house or at the same harem, are subjects for your investigation. I have already instruct-ed you that there is no law in this Territory authorizing the issuing of marriage license, o authorizing any one to perform marriage cere-monies, either in or out of the church; and much as you may regret to do so, it it never-theless your duty to respect the law of the land, and prefer bills of indictment against all such as have not been legally married in some other country, and particularly when two or more women are cohabiting with the same man. These instances are too often seen and too respect from the civilized world, either at home or abroad; and even barbarous minds in your own country revolt at the sickening and truly heart-rending spectacle of the masses of this

Territory.
"Duty follows you, gentlemen, in all the walks of life—at home and abroad, in the family circle, at the ballot-box, at your daily Christian devotions; and prominently so here, where the interest of the crushed and down-trodder appeal in thunder tones for relief at the hand of the law."

SPAIN RUINED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INQUISITION.—The Paris Univers, the ultramontane organ of the Roman Church, contains the following appeal for the Inquisition:

"The decadence of the Inquisition is also the decadence of Spain. This fact cannot be denied; and it must also be acknowledged that the two greatest minds which have appeared in Spain since the suppression of the Inquisition—Balene and Donoso Cortes—were its apologists; and that the last resource of Spain, and the only hope which remains to it, is that profound sentiment of faith, that Catholic temperament, which were formed by the Inquisition.

Without them, its revolutions have shown what Spain may become, and what it must expect." Spain may become, and what it must expect.'

A PAIR OF THEM .- Last night, a man ar woman, evidently husband and wife, were going along, arm in arm, with that zig-zag movement which betokens spiritualism, in more or less quantities. Said he:

"Hic!—walk shteady, why don't ye?"

Said she:
"An it's yersilf—hic!—that—hic!—throubles
me with—hic!—yer pushin—walk shteady yer
self!"

PRICES OF ENGLISH PAPERS .- The Londo newsmen furnish the Times or Post on the day of publication for \$5.75 a quarter. For the Herald \$8.50 a quarter is charged. The second edition of the London Times, Sun, Globe, or Standard, is furnished for \$7.50 a quarter, of \$30 a year. Copies of the Times, one day old, are furnished at \$4 a quarter, so that the difference in the cost in Eogland between a paper of the latest edition on the day of publication. of the latest edition on the day of publication or the day next succeeding, is equal to the subscription price of the largest commercial newspaper in the United States. A file of the London Times taken in this country costs about \$52 a year, or nearly seventeen cents for each copy of the paper. The English papers are conducted on the cash system exclusively. They have no subscribers, but are furnished to newsmen by the ream, who supply "patrons" in the city and country districts.

a merchant, who lived upon the Eastern seaa merchant, who lived upon the Eastern sea-board, bargained with an honest Quaker for a lot of cider. It was delivered upon the whar in due time, neatly barrelled, the bungs care-fully covered with tins, nicely and strongly nailed down. The buyer, being a shrowd and careful man, always right after his business, took a notion that he would try the wares be-fore he sent them off. Accordingly, he ripped up one tin, and knocked out the bung of a bar-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

An English tourist in America gives in Colburn's London Magazine some sketches of what he observed and some hits at faults, which posses too much truth. He was in Washington during the struggle for the Speakership, and speaks as follows of what he saw. What he says of our filthy habit of spitting is very little,

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